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Tuesday, July, 23, 1974
Sravana 1, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Session)

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, July 23, 1974/Sravaan 1, 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

(MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR SPEAKER Question No 21 Shri Shrikrishna Agarwal

श्री सरजू पाडे अध्यक्ष महोदय सवाल नम्बर 13 भी इसी तरह का है इसी प्रश्न के साथ उस का भी ले लिया जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप मेरी बात समझ लें । जब सवाल पूछने वाला खड़ा ही नहीं हुआ तो मैं किस का बुलाऊं । इसलिए 13 नम्बर का सवाल को कैसे लिया जा सकता है ।

SHRI PILOO MODY Once we have decided to take up the two questions together, either of the sponsors can initiate it

MR SPEAKER That was contingent on Mr Agarwal asking his question first

SHRI PILOO MODY If the two questions had been clubbed together, both the names would have appeared and if the first person was absent, the second person can ask it

MR. SPEAKER: They are not identical This cannot be linked with the other

SHRI PILOO MODY The decision to link them is taken irrespective of the fact as to who is present or who is not The office itself should have linked them together, in which case both the names would have appeared

MR SPEAKER The other question will come up in its turn Next question Shri Panda

National Rayon Corporation Limited, Bombay

*22 SHRI D K PANDA Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Annual General Body meeting of National Rayon Corporation Limited, Bombay was held on the 28th June, 1974 for election of three Directors,

(b) whether the Shareholders' Association had made offers and asked for support from Unit Trust of India to gain control of National Rayon Corporation Limited, and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H R GOKHALE) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) The Bombay Shareholders' Association had issued a press note advising its members constituents to remain present in the Annual General Meeting in big numbers and vote in support of the candidates proposed by the Unit Trust of India According to the press note, the office bearers of the Association had an opportunity to discuss the policy of the UTI about the future management of the National Rayon Corporation Ltd, and the UTI had given an assurance

to the Association that they had no intention whatsoever of taking over the management of the company, but would like the company to be managed under the leadership of industrialists and professionals who prove their aptitude for honest and efficient management.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: May I know whether it is a fact that the term of the two Government Directors expired on the 30th March and as a result the question of election arose? What is the Government doing with regard to the appointment of two Directors from the Government side? In view of the fact that the Unit Trust of India and many other public institutions have got quite a good number of shares in this Rayon Corporation, why should the Government allow a monopoly house like the Kapadia Brothers to take over the management?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: It is true that the term of the Government Directors came to an end. The question as to whether the Directors should be appointed again is in the consideration of the Company Law Board. As the hon. Member is aware, under section 408 of the Companies Act, on one occasion the appointment cannot be for more than three years. The three-year period was over. That is why the term has expired. If a further appointment for another period of two years or three years has to be made, Government have to make a fresh enquiry, a fresh assessment, an investigation as to whether the requirements of section 408 are satisfied for the purpose of appointing fresh Directors again. That enquiry was made, hearing has been given to all the parties concerned, including the UTI, and a decision of the Company Law Board is awaited.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: As far as the industrialists are concerned, we have had enough experience in the past. So far as Kapadia Brothers, who are in the field, are concerned, in 1972 they first wanted to occupy the post of chairmanship. In 1973, with five of their members who are their henchmen, they got representation in the Board of Directors.

MR. SPEAKER: You are giving information yourself. Please ask questions.

SHRI D K. PANDA: In this background, where is the necessity for opening the door for the entry of the same Kapadia Brothers who are notorious in cheating the Government and the people? May I know why the two Directors on behalf of the Government are not yet appointed? Is there a rule to the effect that the two previous Government directors could be allowed to continue till the elections were held, in spite of the fact that their term has expired?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I have answered all these questions Sir, if you desire, I will repeat and answer.

SHRI D K. PANDA: Sir, he has not answered my specific questions If the Minister could not understand me...

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of understanding. Please ask a straight question with no introduction or preamble. What is your question?

SHRI D K PANDA: In view of the background, which is quite relevant, in view of the mischievous machinations of Kapadia Brothers and other industrialists, will the Government have their own directors and not allow Kapadia Brothers to come in?

SHRI H R. GOKHALE: I have answered this. Perhaps, my hon. friend did not appreciate what I was saying. The Company Law Board does not want to bring in or throw out anybody. The Company Law Board works purely within the four corners of the Companies Act. That is, Section 408 of the Companies Act.

As I said earlier, on one occasion, the appointment cannot be made for more than three years. Originally, it

was made for two years. Since one year's balance was there, it was again extended by another year with the result that three years period was over. If the fresh appointment of Directors is to be made, it cannot be just an automatic continuation of the Directors. The Company Law Board has to make enquiries, has to take evidence, has to make an assessment and then decide whether fresh Directors should be appointed or not. The hearing has been given by the Company Law Board to all the parties, including the Unit Trust of India, the representatives of Kapadia group and other parties concerned. I cannot anticipate the decision of the Company Law Board either way. The Company Law Board may come to a conclusion that the Directors should be appointed again or may come to a different conclusion. The Government does not issue any direction to the Company Law Board.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I would like to know precisely what were the reasons that the Government found it necessary to re-examine the whole case *de novo* for the fresh appointment of Directors. The same Board is there, the same law is there. The persons are behaving in the same manner. The Government has got enough interest through the Unit Trust What is the reason for the Government or for the Board to open the whole case *de novo* and the Minister says that he cannot anticipate either way. Do the Government propose to give up the Directorship on the Board? Why has this been done?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: As I said, under the law, an automatic extension of the Directors cannot be made when three years period is over. The next step is that they have to consider afresh whether on any material which is available with them the appointment of Directors should be made for another term, whether of one year or of two years or of three years. In any case, it cannot be more than three years. That examination is being done by the Company Law Board. I am awaiting the decision.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: With the resignation of Mr. Chinai from the Board of Directors of the National Rayon Corporation, may I know whether the Government has taken any steps? I would like to know whether the election of the General Body and also of the Directors has been done in accordance with law and, if so, whether the National Rayon Corporation has paid anything to the workers and small shareholders of the Company. I also want to know whether any new confidence has been created after the resignation of Mr. Chinai who is responsible for violating the Company law and rules so far as the Corporation is concerned. Lastly, I want to know whether there is any dramatic improvement and change in the Corporation after the resignation of Mr. Chinai.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Mr. Chinai did not resign. He was due for retirement and he retired. But that is not very relevant. What is relevant is that the elections were held and, according to our information, three persons were fielded by the Unit Trust of India and three persons were fielded by the Kapadia group. The result of the elections is not yet known. I do not know whether Chinai group is coming back to power or whether Unit Trust of India is coming to power or whether Kapadia group is coming to power. But one thing is there that the share-holding of the Company is such that no single group of share-holders, either of Kapadia or of Unit Trust can on their own gain control without the support of miscellaneous small share-holders. Whether Kapadia group or anybody has paid any money to anybody, I cannot answer.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The normal practice of re-election of members of the Board of Directors of any company is a Resolution which say that so and so is due to retire and is eligible for re-election and is, therefore, recommended. I want to know why in the case of a few Government Direc-

tors this hitch has developed. It should have been an automatic re-election if they were eligible for re-election, unless, of course, the Government itself on its own account wanted wanted to change the Directors saying "All right; you have been given enough partonage; let us give patronage to somebody else" and thus cannot make up its mind in the process, re-election of those Directors should have been automatic and there should have been no break at all. When it wants to shuffle its patronage around, what is the cause for having a delay of 1-1/2 months or whatever is the period during which there are no Directors of the Government represented on the Board?

SHRI H R GOKHALE: There is no question of election of the Government Directors The Government Directors are appointed by the Government under section 408. The Directors of the Unit Trust of India were in the election and the results of the election are to be known

श्री मधु लिमये एक अर्से से इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय से हम लोगों का पत्रव्यवहार चल रहा है। मंत्री महोदय अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि बम्बई हाई कोर्ट के न्यायाधीश जस्टिस रंगे ने कापड़िया के कारनामों के बारे में स्ट्रिक्चर्स पास किए थे और इस बात पर अफ़सोस प्रकट किया था कि अदालत के निर्णयों पर कानून मंत्रालय अमल नहीं कर रहा है। इनको यह भी मालूम है कि कापड़िया आज नैशनल स्टील कारपोरेशन पर अपना कब्जा जमाने की स्थिति में इसलिए है कि प्रेफ़रेंस शेयरहोल्डर्ज को उस में मतदान का अधिकार है। इस वोटिंग राइट के बारे में इन्होंने आश्वासन दिया था कि इनको छीन लिया इसके बावजूद भी कापड़िया के हाथ में यह कम्पनी जा रही है। क्या मंत्री महोदय को पता है कि इस बीच में दिल्ली में कापड़िया ग्रुप ने जिन के ऊपर जस्टिस रंगे ने स्ट्रिक्चर्स पास किए हैं उन्होंने कम से कम रुपया बांटा है अपने पक्ष में निर्णय करवाने के लिए?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: It is true that the hon Member had made a suggestion to me during his correspondence that the law should be amended to see that preference shareholders should not have the right to vote As it is also the preference shareholders have no right to vote except some category of preference shareholders who were shareholders prior to the period when the Companies Act came into force. Actually, in response to the hon. Member's suggestion, I myself brought an amendment in the Joint Committee which considered the Companies Amendment Bill and have got that amendment approved, with the result that when the Bill comes here—it will probably come in this Session- and is passed the preference shareholders will have no right to vote

श्री मधु लिमये मेरा मुख्य प्रश्न यह था कि क्या यह सच नहीं है कि जस्टिस रंगे ने स्ट्रिक्चर्स पास किए और अफसोस प्रकट किया कि सरकार हमारे निर्णयों पर अमल नहीं कर रही है? ऐसी हालत में कापड़िया के हाथ में यह कारपोरेशन नहीं जाएगी इस तरह का कोई आश्वासन मंत्री महोदय देंगे?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE. First of all, it is not true that there were strictures Justice Range in the Bombay High Court who handled this matter was concerned with period with which we are not concerned in the appointment of new Directors In fact, the very jurisdiction of the Company Law Board is challenged is the court

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: The Deputy-Speaker in this House has given a ruling that it constitutes strictures

SHRI PILOO MODY: Now, whether the Deputy Speaker's ruling is binding at the moment or not is the decision you have to take.

श्री मधु लिमये जस्टिस रंगे ने कहा है कि कापड़िया डाउटफुल एन्टेसेडेंट के

लोग हैं, वे कम्पनी का सत्यानाश कर रहे हैं। आप मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब दिलवाइये। क्या सरकार यह आश्वासन देगी कि यह कार्पोरेशन उन बदमाश लोगों के हाथ में नहीं जायेगा? अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप हमारे अधिकारों की रक्षा नहीं कर रहे हैं। आप ने डायरेक्शन इस्यू किया है कि प्रश्नों के जवाब पूरे आने चाहिए। मैं आप से करबद्ध प्रार्थना करता हूं कि मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब दिलवाइये।

MR. SPEAKER: I gave a chance to him and whatever he had to say he has said it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You must compel the hon Minister to give a reply....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I have already said in answer to a question first put by Mr. Panda that the Government does not issue any directions to the Company Law Board. The Company Law Board acts as a quasi-judiciary. I hope that the Company Law Board will take all the factors into consideration and come to a proper conclusion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to a press news which says:

> "Earlier, in July 1972, a bid to have a Kapadia as the managing director also did not bear fruit though it created some stink in the capital's gossip mills. There were rumours of a commitment by some bigwig in Indira Gandhi's Cabinet in return for fat contributions to party funds. Kapadias themselves mention the name of one of the Prime Minister's managers in this connection."....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is misusing his right of question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want to know whether it is correct that Mr. Kapadia himself mentioned one of the Prime Minister's Managers, Mr. Yashpal Kapoor for the Directorship.... (*Interruptions*) I want to know whether it is correct or not and whether his attention was drawn to that report and whether there is any truth in it.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the occasion for it. There is a specific procedure laid down for it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am told . . .

MR. SPEAKER: You ask your question. What is your question?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Is it a fact or not that Mr. Kapadia suggested the name of one of the managers of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Mr. Yashpal Kapoor is called a manager, not a Member of the Rajya Sabha...

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow such matters...

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want to know from the Minister whether there is any truth in it or not and I speak with the authority...

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Let them contradict it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I do not want to give the names. I want to know whether what I have stated is true or not...

MR. SPEAKER: No names will be mentioned. May I request you one thing? There are going to be a number of opportunities arising. There is discussion on No-Confidence Motion already fixed. There are also so many other occasions. Why do you not follow those procedures? Have you got anything to say, Mr. Gokhale?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Sir, he is reading from a press cutting. All that I can say is that allegations that this matter has anything to do with the

contribution of funds to the parties is absolutely baseless.

SHRI PILOO MODY: How the Minister would know about what funds are collected by the party?

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI PILOO MODY: There may be other Ministers who might know but not this Minister.

Concessions to Small Drug Units

+

*23. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to give concessions to small drug units; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The following concessions are available to small scale drug manufacturing units:

(i) All drug manufacturing units with an annual turn-over not exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs have been exempted from paragraphs 9, 10 and 13 of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 relating to obtaining prior approval of Government for the revision/fixation of prices of formulations.

(ii) Units having turn-over not exceeding Rs. one crore are allocated canalised raw materials on the basis of best of past two years' consumption plus 30 per cent towards growth.

(iii) Units having turn-over of Rs. one crore or above are allocated canalised raw material on the basis of best of past two years' consumption plus 15 per cent towards growth.

श्री अनादि चरण दास : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि देश में एक करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा उत्पादन करने वाली कितनी इकाइयां हैं, वे कौन कौन सी हैं और उन के प्राफिट कितने हैं। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ड्रग्स का प्राइस कंट्रोल करने के लिए क्या कर रही है। ज ज

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मोटे तौर पर देश में लगभग 2300 ड्रग मैनुफैक्चरिंग यूनिट्स हैं। उन में से लगभग 120 यूनिट्स ऐसे हैं, जिन का टर्न-ओवर ब्यूरो आफ इंडस्ट्रियल कास्ट्स एंड प्राइसिज के पास जाता है। बाकी का टर्न-ओवर पचास लाख रुपये से कम है और वे प्राइस डिक्लेजमेन के तहत नहीं आते हैं। जहां तक प्राफिटस का ताल्लुक है, हजारों कम्पनियों का कितना प्राफिट है, यह बताना मुमकिन नहीं है। इस के लिए बहुत लम्बा-चौड़ा जवाब देना होगा।

श्री अनादि चरण दास : मैं ने पूछा है कि प्राइस कंट्रोल करने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : दवाइयों की कीमतें ड्रग्स (प्राईसिज कंट्रोल) एक्ट, 1970 के तहत तय की जाती हैं—वे उस से कंट्रोलड हैं।

SHRI P. GANGADEB: In view of the fact that adulteration in drugs is rampant in this country together with our Indian markets now being flooded with spurious drugs in spite of the Drug Control Order, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps the Government propose to take to ensure that the drugs manufactured by small firms are strictly according to standard specifications?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : इस के लिए हर एक स्टेट में ड्रग्स कंट्रोलर्स हैं और उन को हिदायत की गई है कि वे निगरानी इस के ऊपर एक्सरसाइज करें और जो भी कहीं ऐसा केस उन को मिले उस के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही करें। यह हिदायत उन को की गई है।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Eighty per cent of the total turnover, that is, total sales, in the drugs is in the hands of the foreign firms. May I know whether the Government is going to exempt small Indian drug units from the purview of the Drugs Price Control order 1970? If not, why not?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: All the drug units whose annual turnover is less than Rs 50 lakhs per annum are exempt from the operation of the Drug Price Control Act of 1970.

SHRI K S. CHAVDA: My question is regarding the exemption of small Indian Drug units from the purview of this order. He includes both.

MR SPEAKER: Why do you use the drug for protection!

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KKHAN: There is no discrimination between Indian and Foreign drugs in the matter of exemption.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: It is known that a large number of drug units are small manufacturers but they are finding it difficult to get their basic raw materials from the basic drug manufacturers. Government has announced the prices for 26 basic drugs but the small units are not getting the basic raw materials. May I know what steps do the Government propose or what steps have the Government taken to see that raw material supplies for the basic drugs are ensured at the announced prices.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: By and large, the small units are getting their quota. If the hon. Member has any firm in mind he gan kindly refer that to me. I can take proper action in that regard. As far as canalisation of drugs is concerned, small scale drug units are given preference. As I said the units having an annual turnover of less than Rs. 1 crore are given 30 per cent in excess of the requirements.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: You know that small drug units are closed for want of basic drugs.

SHRIMATI PARVATI KRISHNAN: The hon. Minister said that the Government are keeping vigilant eyes on checking the spurious drug manufacture. I would like to know categorically what steps the Government is taking to see that spurious drugs are not produced. I would like to know the steps that are going to be taken to see that the drug industry is protected from the manufacture of spurious and adulterated drugs thereby the lives of the rest of the people are saved.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is about the concessions to the small drugs producers.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: This is an important question.

SHRIMATI PARVATI KRISHNAN: We would like to know the steps the Government is taking .(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: All of you please do not speak simultaneously.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: The enforcement of the Drug Control Order is done by the Ministry of Health. The State Governments have their own Drug Controllers and they have strict instructions to exercise vigilance and that is being done.

SHRIMATI PARVATI KRISHNAN: We want to know whether there is any procedure.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question. We have hardly done two questions in 25 minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They have collected Rs. 80 lakhs from the drug manufacturers. So, how can they take action against them? I am only trying to help them. After all, gratitude should be there.

MR. SPEAKER: He is wearing the same goggles all the time....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The drug industry in Bombay has made a lot of money. If he likes, I can give the names, and I shall give notice of that.

Allotment of Petrol Pumps to Co-operatives of Taxi and Auto-Rickshaw Owners

*24. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Oil Corporation has allotted any consumer petrol pumps to cooperatives of Taxi and Auto-rickshaw owners for their exclusive use; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI .D. K. BOROOAH) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री राजदेव सिंह मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अभी तक कितने पेट्रोल पम्प इन कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को दिए गए हैं ? साथ-साथ यह भी बताएं कि क्या एक कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी को एक ही पम्प दिया गया है या एक से ज्यादा दिया गया है और यह अरेंजमेंट दिल्ली के लिए ही है या देश के अन्य और बड़े शहरों के लिए भी है ।

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे जहां तक पता है कि यह पेट्रोल पम्प अभी तक तीन कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियों को दिया गया है, दो सोसाइटियों को दिया गया है और एक व्यक्ति को दिया गया है जो सोसाइटी के डायरेक्टर थे । यह जनवरी 71 और मार्च 71 में दिए गए थे और ये तीनों मद्रास शहर के है । उस के पहले किसी को दिया नहीं गया था और उस के बाद भी किसी को नहीं दिया गया ।

एक माननीय सदस्य और देने का कोई इरादा भी नहीं है ?

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ । अभी जो रूल कायम है इस में हम दे सकते है जो शहीद हुए है लड़ाई में, उनकी फेमिली को और जो घायल हुए है, विकलांग हुए है उन को तथा 25 प्रतिशत अभी। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के उपयोगी लोगों को देने का निर्णय हो गया है । आज से उस का काम शुरू हो गया । आज शाम को साढ़े तीन बजे पहला शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का रिजर्वेशन का काम गैस एजेंसी का आई ओ सी के दफ्तर में होगा । यह काम आज से शुरू हो गया दिल्ली में और सारे हिन्दुस्तान में यह काम होगा ।

SHRI PILOO MODY: Who is the Member of Parliament who has applied? Whose relative is getting it?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I have not seen the list, and so, I do not know.

श्री राजदेव सिंह क्या इस तरह का अरेंजमेंट सिर्फ टैक्सी ओनर्स और आटो रिक्शा ओनर्स की कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी के लिए हो है या जो प्राइवेट कार ओनर्स हैं उन का कोआपरेटिव के लिए भी विचार करेंगे ?

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : मैंने तो पहले अर्ज किया कि यह तीन पहले दे चुके हैं और वह भी तीन साल पहले । अब जो हमारा नया रूल है उस के मुताबिक अभी और किसी को देना संभव नहीं है ।

श्री भान सिंह भोंरा : अभी अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि वह अब शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट को देना शुरू कर रहे हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह ठीक है कि पहले जो आप ने दिया है बहुत सारे उस में ऐसे पेट्रोल पम्प हैं जो किसी को पकड़ लेते हैं और उस के नाम पर आज भी वही ले रहे हैं और क्या शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट ऐंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज को देने का जो नियम आप ने अब बनाया है उस में शेडयूल्ड कास्ट का नाम ले कर दूसरे उस की जगह न लें, क्या इस की जांच पड़ताल आप करेंगे जिस में वह उन्हीं को मिले, दूसरे उन के नाम से न ले सकें ?

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के लिये अखबारों में विज्ञापन दिया गया था, उस के जवाब में दरख्वास्तें आई हैं । आई०ओ० सी० आटोनोमस बाडी है, उन को कहा गया है कि ऐसे आदमियों को देना चाहिये जिन की चलाने की क्षमता है ।

श्री भान सिंह भोंरा : यही तो बात है ।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : गरीब आदमी फिर मारा जायगा, गरीब हरिजन उस काम को नहीं कर सकेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रश्न पूछने के लिये आप की बारी नहीं आती है तो बैठे बैठे बोलते जाते हैं--यह क्या तरीका है । मैं हाउस में कोई डिस्टरबेंस नहीं चाहता हूं ।

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: It is reported that questions were put in interview to the applicants who had applied for kerosene and petrol punips whether they have experience of running these or not. It is also reported that since they had not past experience in this field, their applications had been rejected and in place of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates others have been appointed as dealers. Is this true or not?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I have not seen the list at all. It is only when I see the list and any member brings it to my notice that I can know. This is done by the IOC as per decision that was arrived at by Government which was announced in this august House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि आई० ओ० सी० से कहा गया है कि वह कोई भी डीपों देने से पहले, जिसे डीपो दिया जाने वाला है, उसकी क्षमता को देख लें, हमें यह डर है कि क्षमता देखने के नाम पर कहीं शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स वालों को वंचित न कर दिया जाय क्या मंत्री महोदय आई० ओ० सी० को इस बात का निदेश देंगे कि क्षमता का अर्थ यह नहीं है कि केवल आर्थिक क्षमता को ही देखा जाय, अन्य क्षमताओं का भी ध्यान रखा जाय, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स वाले बैंकों से कर्जा लेकर काम चला सकते हैं । लेकिन क्षमता नहीं है इसके आधार पर दूसरे लोगों को एजेन्सी न दे दी जाय, इस के लिये आप क्या चिन्ता कर रहे हैं ?

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : वाजपेयी ने जो कहा है कि वह सही है । क्षमता के नाम पर केवल आर्थिक क्षमता नहीं है, मस्तिष्क का भी इससे संबंध है । क्षमता में कर्मक्षमता सब से ज्यादा है । मैं समझता हूं कि इस में कोई अनुचित बात होनेवाली नहीं है, लेकिन आप जानते हैं जिस तरह से बेनामी काम चलते हैं, दूसरे आदमियों के इस में आने का खतरा है, इस का कोई प्रबन्ध अवश्य होना चाहिये यह मैं मानता हूं । मैं आई० ओ० सी० के अफसरों के सामने इस बात को रखूंगा कि पार्लियामेंट की ऐसी ख्वाहिश है ।

श्री पन्नालाल बारपटे : अध्यक्ष जी, यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि पेट्रोल पम्प और गैस-सप्लाई की एजेन्सियों में 25 प्रतिशत शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को दिया जायेगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इसका मापदण्ड क्या होगा। क्या शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के अनएम्पलाएड ग्रेजुएट्स को प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी या कुछ ऐसे आदमियों को दिया जायेगा जिनके पीछे अन्य लोग होंगे और जो आपके अफसरों से मिल मिलाकर फायदा उठा लेंगे ? क्या इस बात का ध्यान रखा जायेगा ?

MR. SPEAKER: This is a good suggestion but not a question.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: It is a good suggestion.

श्री सरजू पांडे : अभी आपने बताया है कि इस तरह के पैट्रोल पम्पों की स्थापना सिर्फ मद्रास में की गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अन्य राज्यों में इस तरह के कितने पम्प स्थापित किये गये हैं, यदि उनका विवरण आपके पास हो तो बतला दें।

MR. SPEAKER: This question does not arise out of this. Has he anything to say?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I only wanted to say that this question was about allotment of petrol pumps to co-operatives of taxi and auto-rickshaw owners for their exclusive use. We do not have any other information.

श्री मुहम्मद अलीमुर्रहमान : मैं मोहतरिम वजीर साहब से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि अनएम्पलाएड ग्रेजुएट्स की कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज चाहे वे भारत के किसी भी प्रान्त में हों, और पेट्रोल पम्प या गैस की एजेन्सी के लिये दरख्वास्त देती हैं तो क्या सरकार उन कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को पम्प या गैस की एजेन्सी देगी ? अगर देगी, तो क्या सरकार ने आई० ओ० सी० को इस बारे में कोई सर्कुलर भेजा है ?

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : मैंने अभी अर्ज किया था कि इस वक्त जो नियम हैं, उनके अनुसार हम केवल जो शहीद हुए हैं उनके परिवार को दे सकते हैं और जो युद्ध में विकलांग हुए हैं उनको दे सकते हैं। इनके अलावा यह भी नियम है कि 25 परसेंट शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को दिये जायगे। इस स्थिति में मुझे तो कोई गुंजाइश दिखाई नहीं पड़ती है कि हम अनएम्पलाएड यूथ्स या उनकी कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को दे सकेंगे।

Lifting of Naphtha from Madras Refinery

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*25. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:
SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to take emergency measures to lift naphtha from the Madras Refinery following the shut down of the ammonia plant of the Madras Fertilisers;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether the Refinery authorities have urged his Ministry to make alternative arrangements for lifting of naphtha as the Refinery has only a limited storage space?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) and (b). Emergency measures for lifting Naphtha had to be taken to relieve the critical storage position of Madras Refinery caused by a serious accident and consequent shut-down of the Ammonia

plant of Madras fertilisers on 22nd June, 1974.

(c) Madras Refinery had requested the Indian Oil Corporation and the Ministry to arrange for urgent upliftment of Naphtha because of their critical storage position.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: May I know what is the storage capacity of the Madras Refinery and what is the loss incurred by that refinery due to the non-lifting of the naphtha from the site?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH. The storage capacity of Madras Refinery is very limited because their customers—Madras fertilisers—are in the same campus. In our country our storage capacity has been somewhat smaller than in many other countries because it costs a lot of money and involves a lot of managerial cost also.

I do not think the loss will be very heavy because it has already been disposed of and the problem sorted out

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA. May I know what is its impact on fertiliser production because more than 80 per cent of fertilisers depend on naptha? For want of electricity, Nangal Project is shut out. May I know whether this naphtha could be deviated for fertiliser production to any other factory other than the Madras factory?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: The accident was due to the erosion of the lining of the pipeline and it was closed down only for 21 days. From 14th July it has commenced production again.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Last time when the Minister was replying to the question he said that because of the short availability of naptha certain factories using naptha have been advised to divert to some other material. But the other day we read in the papers that naptha is being exported. When our factories are starving because of non-availability of naptha, may I know whether it is a fact that naptha is being exported?

MR. SPEAKER: I may inform the hon. Member that this is not a general question. It is a very specific question about the Madras Refinery.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: When the Government have decided to export naptha, why are our factories not being supplied naptha?

MR. SPEAKER: If you read the question, it asks:

> "Whether Government have decided to take emergency measures to lift naphtha from the Madras Refinery following the shut down of the ammonia plant."

This is not a very general question.

Implementation of Concessions to Railway Employees

*26. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have announced a number of concessions to the Railway employees who have not participated in the recent Railway strike of May, 1974;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) how many of them have been implemented so far?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

In pursuance of the announcement made by the Minister for Railways in the Parliament that the services of staff who stuck to their duties would not go unrecognised, Railways have announced the following concessions for the railway employees of proven loyalty who did arduous

work in the performance of the public duties despite great physical and other intimidation and kept the Nation's life line—railways—moving:

(1) Grant of Advance Increments

(2) Extension/re-employment of railway employees who were/are due to superanuate within one year from 8th May, 1974.

(3) Employment of sons/daughters/dependants of railway employees on compassionate grounds.

(4) Sanction of cash rewards/award in deserving cases

These concessions are in the process of implementation

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि जिन लोगों ने हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूर वर्ग के ऐतिहासिक आन्दोलन को तोड़ने का काम किया उन्हें आप सुविधायें दे और लाखों मजदूरों की, जिन्होंने हड़ताल में योग दिया, सर्विस में ब्रेक हो गया, छटनी हो गई, जेल में बन्द हैं, मुकदमे चल रहे है, ऐसे लोगों को बिना सुविधा दिए क्या आप सोचते है कि रेलवे का काम सुचारु रूप से चल सकता है ? इस सम्बन्ध में आपका क्या विचार है ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : जहां तक डेडीकेटेड वर्कर्स को बेनिफिट्स और इंसेंटिव देने की बात है तो इन लोगों ने समाज की सेवा बड़ी कठिन घड़ी में की। (व्यवधान) और हम इस को और बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं।

और जहां तक मजदूरों का सवाल है, जो लोग हड़ताल पर गये थे उन के साथ भी सद्व्यवहार हम करेंगे, लेकिन कानून के मातहत। ..... (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: You have opportunity to ask questions and listen to the reply. This is not the way of functioning in Parliament.

मैं आपसे एक बात कहूं कि अब हड़ताल खत्म हो गई है, उसके बारे में प्रश्न हो रहे है आप शान्ति से सुनिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, अंग्रेजी राज्य में यही तरीका होता था कि जो सरकार के वफादार होते थे उनको राय साहब, राय बहादुर, खां बहादुर बनाया जाता था। अब रेल मंत्री भी यही कर रहे है।

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : अंग्रेजी जमाने में जब ऐसे ही हड़ताल न होती थी तो उसको तोड़ने की कोशिश की जाती थी। तो क्या सरकार ऐसी ही नीति बनाने जा रही है कि जो लोग हड़ताल के विरोधी है और मजदूर वर्ग के पेट में छुरा भोंकते है उन लोगों का आप रिवार्ड देंगे है जिस से हड़ताल टूटे ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : जो लोग कर्तव्य परायण होंगे और राष्ट्र की सेवा करेंगे उन का हम हमेशा बढ़ावा देंगे।

SHRI B K. DASCHOWDHURY: Welcomming the decision of the Hon Minister and the Government regarding concessions given to patriotic and dedicated railway employees, I would like to know from him what special steps have so far been taken to implement the concessions which have already been announced and up to this time how many railway employees have been given these concessions.

SHRI L N MISHRA: This is in the process of implementation. I am glad to say that a large number of patriotic and dedicated railway workers have already got the benefit of these concessions. A large number of their children have been employed. They have been given additional increments. Whatever facilities and concessions have been announced are in the process of quick implementation.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I would like to know from the hon. Minister the total number of railway employees who did not join the strike and the total number of employees who joined the strike. I also want to know the total amount spent by way of these concessions given to the railway employees, the number of employees who were given advanced increments and the number of persons employed during the period of the strike.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: So far as the dedicated railway workers are concerned, we have made our effort to fulfil our commitment. As regards the financial implications, I cannot say what will be the exact amount. It will be about Rs. 8-9 crores which will go to the dedicated workers' families.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

रेलवे हड़ताल का रेलवे अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर प्रभाव

*21. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मई, 1974 की रेलवे हड़ताल से रेलवे की आय में काफी घाटा हुआ है जिससे 1974-75 के इसके बजट अनुमानों में काफी कमी होने की आशंका है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कुल कितना घाटा होने का अनुमान है ; और

(ग) इसे पूरा करने के लिये क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री एल० एन० मिश्र) : (क) 1974-75 के लिये आमदनी का जो बजट अनुमान लगाया गया था उसके 4 प्रतिशत से कुछ अधिक का घाटा हुआ है।

(ख) मोटे अनुमान से लगभग 60 करोड़ रुपये के रेलवे राजस्व की हानि हुई है।

(ग) संचित यातायात की निकासी के लिये विशेष अभियान चलाया गया है और परिचालन में उत्तरोत्तर सुधार होने से यह आशा की जाती है कि यह हानि शीघ्र पूरी कर ली जायेगी।

Stepping up Production of Crude Oil from Assam Fields

*27. SHRI TARUN GOGOI:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of crude oil from the Assam fields of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission will be stepped up by half a million tonnes;

(b) if so, the broad features of the scheme;

(c) by what time will the proposed production be achieved; and

(d) to what extent Barauni Refinery would be helped by the increased production of crude oil in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme involves drilling of additional wells, construction of oil field installations like Group Gathering Stations, tank farm, laying of flow lines, collector lines and a trunk pipeline connecting Rudrasagar and Lakwa oil fields.

(c) The ONGC expects to step up the production to just over a million tonnes per annum from April, 1975.

(d) The increased production from Assam would mainly be processed at

the Barauni Refinery, till the commissioning of the Bongaigaon Refinery.

Oil Exploration on Kerala Coast

*28. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala have once again requested the Central Government for conducting oil drilling operations along the Kerala coast;

(b) whether the Central Government propose to start investigations for oil prospecting along the coast of Kerala; and

(c) the places in Kerala where Government propose to undertake these operations?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) Yes, Sir. On 31st March, 1974 the Chief Minister of Kerala wrote to Minister of P. & C. requesting Government of India to take immediate steps for starting exploration work along the coast of Kerala.

(b) At present there is no such proposal.

(c) Does not arise.

Increase in profitability of Foreign Companies in India

*29. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the last two years, despite any increase in investment, the profitability of foreign companies operating in India have continued to rise;

(b) if so, the rate of increase in profitability of such companies during this period;

(c) whether American private investments have earned maximum profits from India; and

(d) whether this has retarded the growth of the Indian companies and if so, Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). The last two years for purposes of supplying information on branches of foreign companies operating in India as asked for in the question would be 1971-72 and 1972-73 The requisite information for the above two years is not readily available since the time taken in the preparation of annual accounts and in filing the same by these companies with the Government and the time taken in making overall compilations of financial data on these companies by the Reserve Bank of India who have been making regular studies of the various aspects of working of such companies including their profitability, in normal course would result in a time lag of two years or so In view of the above constraints, the reply is based on the latest available information upto the end of 1970-71.

According to the sample studies on the Finances of Branches of Foreign companies operating in India made by the Reserve Bank of India and published in the Bank's Bulletins of March, 1973 and October, 1973, total assets of these companies recorded a fall of 1.5 per cent in 1969-70 over 1968-69 and an increase of 2.6 per cent in 1970-71 over 1969-70. The profitability ratios as represented by gross profits as percentage of total capital employed for these foreign companies, according to the above source are 7.8 per cent and 9.8 per cent for 1969-70 and 1970-71 respectively.

(c) As compared with profitability ratios for the U.K. companies and for companies of other countries, the profitability ratios for the U.S.A. companies were higher in the two years of 1969-70 and 1970-71 according to the Reserve Bank of India source.

(d) No Sir, according to the Reserve Bank of India studies as referred to in answer to parts (a) and (b) of the Question, the growth rate of total assets of Indian controlled public and private limited companies has been higher in the two years under reference than that noticed in the case of branches of foreign companies operating in India.

Contract with American Firms for Offshore Oil Exploration

*30. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any contract has been signed with two American Companies for offshore oil exploration in the Bengal and Kutch basins; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

During May 1974 two contracts were signed, one with M/s Carlsberg India Group and the other with M/s Roading & Bates Oil & Gas Company Group, both of U.S.A., for offshore oil exploration and production in the Bengal and Kutch Basins respectively:

The main terms of both the contracts are:

(i) the contractor will be given the entire area of the basin (approximately 28,000 sq. kms. in each case) for seismic surveys and the contractor within 2 years will select an area of 5,000 sq. kms for exploration operations and surrender the remaining area with data collected and interpreted upto that point of time. By the end of the 3rd year the area will be reduced to 2,500 sq. kms. and at the end of the seventh year the contractor will be left with the producing areas;

(ii) the contractors will commit themselves to a work programme and a minimum expenditure programme for each of the phases backed by Bank guarantees;

(iii) the annual budget and the work programme of operations will be supervised and approved by a Joint Committee of Management consisting of three representatives each of the contractor and the ONGC;

(iv) the cost of exploration and development will be recovered by the contractor upto a maximum of 40 per cent of the annual production of oil which will be termed as coast 'oil' subject to the stipulation that amortisation of investment will in any case be spread over not less than four years. The balance will be 'profit oil' which will be shared in the ratio of 65 per cent to the ONGC and 35 per cent to the contractor at the lowest production slab; this will be increased in stages to 80 per cent for the ONGC;

(v) the contractor will make a concessional supply of a portion of his share of the profit oil for meeting India's domestic requirements of oil; A special feature of the contracts is that the ONGC shall acquire at fair market value all the cost oil and the contractor's share of profit oil (except for what would be supplied at a concessional rate) till India is not self-sufficient in oil supplies;

(vi) After the contractor has recovered twice his investment through the medium of 'profit oil', the contractor's share out of the profit will fall sharply to around 25 per cent of what it would be upto that point;

(vii) on commercial discovery, the ONGC can participate upto 10 per cent of the venture and there is provision for transfer of operatorship to the ONGC by mutual agreement after 11 years from the effective date of the contracts which is 1st August, 1974;

(viii) in the matter of gas, the first preference will be for Indian market and

(ix) the contract also provide for maximisation of Indian personnel and for their training as well as for the maximum use of Indian goods, services etc, subject to competitive price, quality and delivery schedule;

(x) the contracts which are for periods of 27 and 24 years would be effective from August 1, 1974.

Production of Crude Oil from Galeki Deposits in Assam

*32. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:
SHRI S. A MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to Commission the Galeki deposit, in Assam discovered as far back as 1968;

(b) whether crude production can be augmented by two million tonnes annually if 100 wells are sunk there;

(c) whether for this purpose the Soviet Union has offered the equipment for switching the wells into mechanised ones and for their maintenance for steam power plants and for compressor pipes with special enamel coating which eliminates paraffin deposits;

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(e) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not possible to make any definite assessment at present.

(c) to (e). The Soviet Union have not offered any equipment specifically for the Galeki field. Oil field equipment like mobile steam units, compressors, washing units, production tubing, enamel coated tubing etc, and other handling tools for the Commission's various fields have been ordered from USSR. Enamel coated tubing is to be used in the Assam fields on an experimental basis to see if paraffin deposition can thereby be reduced

Impact of Recent Railway Strike on National Economy

*33 SHRI P NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of the recent Railway strike on national economy; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to restore normalcy and viability to Railways functioning?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Disruption of rail transport caused by the recent strike not only inflicted losses on the Railways but also affected other sectors of the national economy. It is, however, not possible to assess the extent of its impact on the economy at this stage.

(b) Immediately after the withdrawal of the illegal strike on 28th May, a vigorous drive was launched

to restore normalcy to the functioning of the Railways and to make them viable. Besides, a number of concessions have already been announced to improve the lot of railway employees.

Appointment of Mr. Justice R. S. Narula as Chief Justice of Punjab and Haryana High Court

*34. SHRI DINESH JOARDER: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Mr. Justice P. C. Pandit senior most judge of the Punjab and Haryana High Court has resigned protesting against the appointment of Mr. Justice R. S. Narula as Chief Justice of that High Court; and

(b) the criteria followed for the selection of Shri R. S Narula as Chief Justice?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R GOKHALE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Merit and suitability.

Electrification of Railway Lines in Kerala

*35 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government is pressing the Centre to take up electrification of some of the Railway lines in Kerala in the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether any discussions have been held with the State Government on this; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Feasibility studies in regard to the electrification of Railway lines in the Kerala State have been carried out to ascertain the viability of the projects. But due to heavy capital investment and low density of traffic the electrification of these sections has not been found economically justified at present

Enquiry Commission to Probe into the Allegations of Corruption against West Bengal Ministers

*36 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the Government of West Bengal has set up an Enquiry Commission to probe allegations of corruption against the State Ministers, and

(b) whether Government accepted the request made by the Government of West Bengal to change some of the provisions of the Commissions of Inquiry Act and if so, the reasons for accepting such request by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R GOKHALE) (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal proposed to appoint a Commission of Enquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, for the purpose of making enquiry into the allegations of corruption, if any, made against Ministers of the State Cabinet in relation to their official work. In order that no one is allowed to make false and frivolous allegations before the Commission and go unpunished, the State Government proposed that the Commission be vested with powers to try in a summary way the offence of prejury and sentence the offender

to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or to fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or to both. They also proposed that the Commission be vested with power to try summarily certain offences by public servants under sections 175, 178, 179 and 180 of the Indian Penal Code.

Since the purpose of the Ordinance was only to authorise the Commission to try certain offences summarily, the fact that the Commission exercises certain judicial functions for this limited purpose makes no difference to the proposition that the Commission is a fact finding body.

Accordingly the approval of the President under article 213(1) of the Constitution before its promulgation by the State Government was conveyed to the Government of West Bengal.

Law Commission's Report on Transfer of Chief Justice and Judges of High Courts

*37. SHRI S. N. MISRA:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision on the recommendation made by the Law Commission in their 14th Report that the Chief Justice and the judges of the High Courts should be transferred from one High Court to another after a specified tenure; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) No such recommendation was made by the Law Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

रेल हड़ताल के कारण कर्मचारियों की [illegible]

*38. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :
श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मई 1974 में रेल हड़ताल के परिणाम स्वरूप, जोनवार कितने कर्मचारियों की नौकरियों में व्यवधान पड़ा है ;

(ख) उनमें तीसरी तथा चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) कितने मामलों पर सहानुभूति पूर्वक विचार किया जा रहा है ; और

(घ) शेष मामलों में भिन्न दृष्टिकोण अपनाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री एल० एन० मिश्र) : (क) से (घ) : एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

रेलें	जिन कर्मचारियों की मई, 1974 में रेल हड़ताल के फलस्वरूप सेवा-भंग की गयी उनकी रेलवे वार संख्या
मध्य	65,602
पूर्व	1,15,868
उत्तर	38,453
पूर्वोत्तर	17,506
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा	65,000
दक्षिण	65,115
दक्षिण मध्य	43,748

1	2
दक्षिण पूर्व	78,869
पश्चिम	72,561
चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना	10,483
डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना	5,934
सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना	12,000

(ख) से (घ) तीसरी श्रेणी और चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के सेवा भंग के बारे में श्रेणीवार आंकड़े नहीं रखे गये हैं। क्षेत्रीय रेलों से माफी के लिए अभ्यावेदन अभी भी प्राप्त हो रहे हैं और अब तक 60,000 मामलों पर विचार करके सेवा भंग की माफी दे दी गयी है। प्रत्येक मामले में विनिश्चय उसके गुणावगुण के आधार पर किया जाता है।

Indo-German Fertiliser Production Programme in West Bengal

*39 SHRI R P DAS Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether a big programme in the name of Indo-German Complex Fertiliser Production Project has been launched in different districts in West Bengal,

(b) if so, the precise aims of the project;

(c) whether the complex of ANP fertilisers supplied to this Project free of cost by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is upto international standard;

(d) if so, the nutrient-value of the fertilisers; and

(e) if the answer is in the negative, whether Government would involve itself in popularising such fertilisers among the fertiliser-starved farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. An Indo-German Fertilizer Educational Project has been launched in 12 districts of West Bengal.

(b) The aims of the Project are:—

(i) to popularise complex fertilizers amongst the farmers

(ii) to promote the balanced use of fertilizers

(iii) to increase the level of consumption of fertilizers which is now very low

(iv) to increase agricultural production

(c) to (e) The nutrient content of the ANP supplied under the project is 20 per cent nitrogen and 20 per cent P_2O_5. This is an accepted composition and also conforms to the standards laid down in the fertilizers Control Order of the Government of India.

Suspension of Train Services between Siliguri and Jalpaiguri

*40 SHRI LUTFUL HAQUE Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the train services between Siliguri and Jalpaiguri have been discontinued from 1st March, 1974 and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether the train services on that route are yet to be resumed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Siliguri-Jalpaiguri route comprises of a Metre Gauge/Narrow Gauge line between Siliguri and New

Jalpaiguri and a Broad Gauge line between New Jalpaiguri and Jalpaiguri. With effect from 1st March, 1974, all the 3 pairs of trains scheduled to run on the New Jalpaiguri-Jalpaiguri B.G. section had to be cancelled due to shortage of crew following the loco running staff agitation for implementation of 10-hours duty. Though 2 pairs of trains were resorted from 11th April, 1974, they had to be cancelled again from 8th May, 1974 due to the railway strike. These 2 pairs of trains have since been restored with effect from 31st May, 1974. Restoration of the third pair of trains will be considered as and when the present difficult position improves.

On the Siliguri-New Jalpaiguri section, 5 pairs of M.G. and 2 pairs of N.G. trains are running at present. Restoration of one remaining pair of trains scheduled to run between New Jalpaiguri/Siliguri and Darjeeling will be considered after the monsoon is over

Cases of violence against railway employees pending in courts

191. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI R. R. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees against whom cases involving violence are pending in different courts, Division-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to permit these employees to resume duties pending disposal of the cases; and

(c) whether any of such employees have been dismissed or removed or terminated from service?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Permanent Employees dismissed, removed or discharged from Service during and prior to recent Railway Strike, Division-wise/Shop-wise

192. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of permanent employees who were dismissed or removed or discharged from service during and prior to the recent Railway strike, Division-wise and shop-wise;

(b) whether any of them have been taken back on duty; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The number of permanent employees who were dismissed or removed from services is 11247; the figures division-wise and shop-wise are not readily available.

(b) The number of employees who have so far been taken back on duty is 2484

(c) Does not arise

Temporary Employees removed under Rule 149 of Railway Establishment Code, Division-wise

193. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of temporary employees who were removed or whose services terminated under Rule 149 of the Railway Establishment Code, during the last strike, Division-wise and shop-wise;

(b) whether any of them have been taken back on duty; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The number of employees who were removed or whose services were terminated is 5502. The figures Divisicnwise and shop-wise are not maintained.

(b) the number of employees who have so far been taken back on duty is 2674.

(c) Does not arise.

Decline in Petrol Consumption

194. SHRI C. K CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether consumption of petrol in the country has gone down between November, 1973 till date, and if so, by what percentage;

(b) the saving effected in terms of quantity; and

(c) how much of it has been diverted for production of fertilisers and whether there has been a corresponding increase in production of fertilisers in the country and if not, how this surplus is being utilised at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The percentage decrease during November 1973 to June 1974 as compared to the corresponding period of previous year has been 21.9 per cent.

(b) the total consumption was about 242,000 tonnes less in these months as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

(c) Production in refineries is correspondingly adjusted to produce additional Naphtha required for production of fertilisers. Naphtha demands of all fertiliser plants were met in full during this period Surplus Naphtha has been exported

Statement by Secretary-General of OPEC on Oil Prices

195. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by the Secretary-General of OPEC at Vienna in the last week of May that the International Oil companies would have to pay more for oil in future;

(b) if so, what will be the impact thereof on our economy; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The implications of the above cannot be assessed at this stage.

Setting up of Filament Yarn Plant in Gujarat

196. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Filament Yarn Plant in the Gujarat Petro-chemical complex;

(b) if so, whether this plant will be set up as a joint venture in collabora-

tion with the cooperative societies of actual weavers in the country;

(c) what will be its initial capacity and to what extent will it be expandable; and

(d) what will be the total investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (d). A Polyester Filament Yarn project with an initial capacity of 3500 tonnes/annum expandable to 7000 tonnes/annum is being set up at Baroda. It has been decided to set up a separate Cooperative Society with direct equity participation between the Government of India and the Cooperative sector on a 60:40 basis. The Cooperative Society is likely to be registered shortly. The revised cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 24.76 crores. It is under consideration in Government.

Enquiry into the working of Messrs. Jiyajeerao Cotton Mills Ltd. Gwalior by M.R.T.P. Commission

197. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has been asked by the Central Government to enquire into the working of Messrs Jiyajeerao Cotton Mills Ltd., Gwalior of which the Saurashtra Chemicals forms a Division;

(b) if so, what are the points referred to the Commission by Government; and

(c) when the final report is likely to be submitted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTIE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). A copy of the reference made by the Central Government to the M.R.T.P. Commission on the 22n May 1974, under subsection (1) of Section 27 of the MRTP Act, 1969 is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-8012/74).

(c) The Jiyajeerao Cotton Mills Limited have filed a Civil Writ in the High Court of Delhi against the said reference. The Court has stayed the proceedings before the Commission till the 12th August 1974 when the case will be taken up by the Court for hearing.

Provision in Indian Railway Establishment Code regarding Service Conditions of Casual Labour

198. SHR H. N. MUKERJEE:
SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI D. K. PANDA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any provisions in the Indian Railway Establishment Code regarding the service conditions of casual labour; and

(b) what are the changes proposed by Miabhoy Tribunal in these rules?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):

(a) No, but there are such provisions in the Indian Railway Establishment Manual.

(b) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

The Railway Labour Tribunal, 1969 which was appointed by the Government under the Permanent Negotiating Machinery *inter alia* made the following recommendations in respect of the service conditions of casual labour;

"4.26(4) (i) The period of maximum service for earning temporary status should be fixed at four months instead of six."

"4.26(4) (ii) If casual labourer is engaged on works which automatically expire on 31st March, the continuity of his service shall not be regarded as broken if sanction for that work is given subsequently and the same casual labour is employed to finish the work, provided further that no casual labour shall be prevented from working on such job so as to deprive him of earning the status of a temporary railway worker."

"4.26(5) The present provision made in the Manual for payment of wages to Scheduled labour should be scrapped and instead a new provision should be introduced which would bring scheduled labour on a par with non-scheduled labour in the matter of payment of wages, i.e. it must be provided that scheduled labour also will be paid either at the local rate, or if the same is not available, at the scale rate subject to the further provision that if either of these rates happens to be less than the minimum, then, scheduled labour will be paid the minimum wage fixed by the appropriate authority."

"4.26(6) The provision contained in the Manual in regard to project casual labour should be amended as to provide that such casual labour will also be paid the scale rate if the same happens to be higher than the local rate, if the project casual labour is employed for a continuous period of six months in the same type of work. It may be clarified that, as a result of this decision, a project casual labourer will not acquire the status of temporary servant, nor will he have the benefit of any future increments."

The above recommendations have been accepted by the Government and suitable instructions issued to Railway Administrations.

Cadre Review for absorbing Casual Labour into Permanent Posts

199. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cadre review for absorbing casual labour into permanent posts has been done; and

(b) if so, how many out of the 3,20,000 casual labour are likely to get permanent posts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b) Review of cadre is a continuous process and absorption of casual labour against regular posts depends on the number of vacancies arising from time to time. 70,000 casual labourers have already been absorbed against regular posts.

Demands of Employees conceded by Railway Authorities preceding the Strike

200. SHRI H N. MUKERJEE:
SHRI M. KALYANA-SUNDARAM:
SHRI S. A MURUGA-NANTHAM:
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of the demands conceded to the Railway employees in the negotiations preceding the last strike;

(b) in what respect each of these demands improve the position of railway employees when compared to the present position; and

(c) whether any steps are being taken to implement the concessions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The concessions given are:—

(i) Implementation of Miabhoy's Award in toto.

(ii) Cadre review and up gradation of Class III and Class IV staff.

(iii) Job Evaluation within the framework of the Pay Commission recommendations

(iv) Appointment of a Committee to go into anomalies arising as a result of Pay Commission's recommendations.

(v) Certain policies with regard to employment of casual labour.

(vi) Opening of fair-price shops in railway colonies housing more than 300 families.

(b) Additional financial benefit which will accrue to the staff, will be of the order of Rs. 80 crores per annum This will be by way of improved promotional opportunities, more emoluments, better facilities, etc.

(c) Instructions have been issued with regard to items (i), (v) and (vi) of Part (a) of the reply In regard to item (ii), already steps have been taken to expeditiously review the cadre structure of railway employees. Regarding item (iii), details of machinery to be set up are being studied. Regarding item (iv), an Anomalies Committee is being set up.

Terms of Reference for Committee for Job-evaluation for Railwaymen

201. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee for job-evaluation for railwaymen has been appointed; and

(b) if so, the terms of reference thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI (MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Government have decided to have a Job-Evaluation for Railwaymen done within the framework of Pay Commission's recommendations. Details are being worked out, after which a suitable machinery with the aid of technical experts will be set up.

(b) The terms of reference have not yet been formulated

Consumption of Kerosene Oil in Bombay

202. SHRI R P. DAS. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Greater Bombay alone consumes more than half of total consumption of kerosene oil of the country by way of fuel;

(b) how much kerosene is supplied to the rural poor for lighting their homes; and

(c) what criteria are followed by Government in fixing quotas for the rural and the urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No separate statistics of kerosens supplies for lighting and cooking purposes and to the rural and urban areas are available.

(c) Monthly quotas are allocated for kerosene oil to each State. State Governments further sub-allocate these to the Districts. District authorities have to ensure equitable distribution of kerosene in urban as well as rural areas.

Agreements with certain Foreign Firms for Oil Exploration

203. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA:
SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:
SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed between his Ministry and the Reeding and Bates Off-shore Drilling Company of Oklahoma on the 24th May, 1974 regarding off-shore oil exploration off the Kutch coast;

(b) if so, whether the terms of agreement are identical with the agreement signed earlier in May, 1974 with another American Company—the Carlsberg Petroleum Corporation of Los Angles; and

(c) when the two companies are likely to take up the exploration work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The terms are broadly the same.

(c) The contracts are effective from 1-8-1974.

Railway Employees suspended, dismissed, detained during the last strike

204. SHRI RAMKANWAR:
SHRI R. V. BADE:
SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:
DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway employees on all Railways who took part in the strike beginning from 8th May this year;

(b) the number of railway employees, zone-wise and shop-wise who were: (i) detained under various enactments; (ii) dismissed from service; (iii) suspended; (iv) removed; (v) evicted from railway quarters and (vi) punished in other form;

(c) the number of railway employees reported for duty so far and who have yet to report for duty; and

(d) whether the specific charges against the employees referred to in part (a) above have been framed by Government and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The maximum absenteeism on any day during the strike was 5 91, 1 59).

(b) A statement giving the information is attached.

(c) Except those railway servants who have been dismissed/removed from service or who are in police custoday or are suspended, the attendance is normal.

(d) Break in service is the normal consequence of participation in an illegal strike. Railway employees who indulged in acts of sabotage, violence and intimidation have been proceeded against under the rules and enactments in force.

Statement

Part (b)

Railways	(i) Detained under various enactments	(ii) & (iv) Dismissed/ Removed from service	(iii) Suspended	(v) Evicted from Railway Quarters	(vi) Punished in other form
Central	1573	1701	984	Nil	183
Eastern	1196	2585	316	Nil	56
Northern	2465	1389	1208	26	68
North Eastern . . .	822	826	860	7	27
Northeast Frontier . . .	730	3336	97	1	4
Southern	2138	530	212	Nil	35
South Central	1466	707	Nil	Nil	3
South Eastern	1978	2089	1935	Nil	49
Western	6922	3507	3431	Nil	252
Chittaranjan Loco. Works .	49	44	Nil	Nil	Nil
Diesel Loco Works . . .	411	11	402	Nil	Nil
Integral Coach Factory . .	133	24	107	Nil	Nil

Levying Service Charges by Petrol Dealers

205. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Petrol dealers at various places in the country are charging three to four paise more per litre of petrol as 'service charge' in addition to the commission fixed by Government; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and steps taken in this regard, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERTOLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b): The dealers of petrol in many parts of the country are reported to be charging about two to four paise per litre as 'service charge'. Instructions have been issued to the Oil Companies to ensure that no unauthorised levy is made on the price of petrol.

Increase in prices of Crude Oil by Foreign Oil Companies

207. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the crude price increases granted to foreign oil companies since January, 1974;

(b) the broad outlines of fresh demands for a further increase, if any, made recently;

(c) how do these prices differ from the prices of imported crude on Goverment account; and

(d) by how much the import bill will go up if the new demand is accepted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The foreign oil companies have been demanding increases in the price of crude oil that they import into the country as a result of escalation of crude prices in the Gulf Region. A statement showing these demands since 1-1-1974 is attached. Foreign exchange is being released to these companies at the rates asked for by them to maintain specific imports by them.

(c) The foreign oil companies import crude into India on the basis of price arrangements with their own suppliers. The Indian Oil Corporation has entered into agreements with the national oil companies of some of the oil producing countries for the import of crude oil. It is not in the commercial interest of the Corporation and in public interest to disclose the prices at which the crude oils are being imported.

(d) In view of the uncertainty in the price variations, it is not possible to estimate the possible increases in the import bill at this stage.

Statement

Date	Burmah-Shell (Light Iranian)	ESSO	Caltex	
31-12-1973	$ 4·258/bbl	$ 3 582/bbl (Arabian mix)	$ 4·258/bbl (Light Iranian)	
1-1-1974	$ 9·12/bbl	$ 8 29/bbl (Arabian mix)	$ 9 12 bbl (Light Iranian)	Prices
8-2-1974	No change	No change	$ 8 75/bbl (Arabian Light)	Provisional
1-3-1974	$ 9·75/bbl	$ 9·27/bbl (Arabian mix)	$ 9·50/bbl (Arabian light)	
17-5-1974	No change	$ 9 56/bbl (Arabian mix)	No change	
15-7-1974	$ 9 75/bbl (Provisional)			

Production of Fertilizers at Different Fertilizer Units

208. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the broad outlines of actual production in the last three years against rated capacities of the different fertilizer units in the public sector and private sector;

(b) the particulars of the new units licensed or approved for expansion giving location, capacity and capital outlay;

(c) the names of those under construction and when they are likely to go into production; and

(d) the programme drawn out to so increase the capacity and production as to match the country's total demand and to eliminate fertilizer imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN). (a) to (c). Information is given in statements I, II, and III laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-8013/74].

(d) It is proposed to increase the capacity for fertilizer production to the extent of about 6.5 million tonnes of nitrogen and 1.74 million tonnes of P205 so as to increase the production to the level of about 4 million tonnes of nitrogen and 1.2 millon tonnes of P205 by 1978-79. The requirements

of fertilizers by that year are expected to be 5.2 million tonnes of nitrogen and 1.8 million tonnes of P_2O_5. Since there will be a gap between indigenous production and requirements of fertilizers, further additional capacity will have to be created. Certain proposals for creation of such further additional capacity have been received and are being appraised.

Shortage of Kerosene Oil in Rural Areas

209. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH: SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether kerosene oil is rarely available in rural areas throughout India for the last few months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the quota of kerosene for domestic consumption for each State: and

(d) what is the control price of kerosene and whether it is being sold in the black market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Distribution of Kerosene Oil for retail sale in rural and urban areas is made by the State Governments. While some complaints of shortage have been received from some States from time to time, no report of a general shortage in rural areas has been received during the last few months.

(b) and (c). A bulk quota is placed at the disposal of each State every month. Due however to the shortfall in availability it has not been possible to allocate kerosene oil to the full extent of their requirements. In July 1974 a cut of 30 per cent had to be imposed. The State-wise actual quotas allotted for July 1974 are given below:—

Figures in Mts

State	Total
Assam	6031
Arunchal Pradesh	6
Mizoram	75
Nagaland	142
Maghalaya	494
Manipur.	365
Tripura	658
Andaman	21
West Bengal	14993
Bihar	10018
Orissa	4038
Gujarat	16360
Rajasthan	5211
Haryana	3112
Chandigarh	382
Himachal Pradesh	441
Punjab	9081
Andhra Pradesh	13881
Uttar Pradesh	18061
Madhya Pradesh	8491
Maharashtra	37370+ 1,000
Goa	6700
Kerala	751
Pondicherry	387
Karnataka	9615
Tamil Nadu	19083
Jammu and Kashmir	1030
Delhi	5273

(d) Kerosene price is regulated under the Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Price) Order, 1970. The actual selling price is determined by the State Governments and thus varies from place to place. State Governments are empowered to check any black marketing in kerosene.

Increase in Price of Naphtha used for Fertiliser Production

210. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI B S BHAURA
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the price of all Naphtha used for fertiliser production has been raised to Rs. 486 31 a tonne;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the price of Naphtha used for other purposes will remain unchanged at Rs. 1,000 per tonne; and

(d) if so, whether any revision in fertiliser prices is contemplated by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The price of Naphtha for fertilizers was increased from 1-6-1974 to reflect the increase in crude oil price upto $ 4 48/bbl.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The prices of the three nitrogenous fertilizers, viz., Urea, Ammonium Sulphate and Calcium Nitrate were recently increased from 1-6-1974, which took into account the increase in price of naphtha from that date. There is no proposal at present for further increase in prices.

Murder of Manager of Dining Car of Delhi-Bombay Janata Express

211. SHRI K. MALLANNA
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Manager of the dining car of the Delhi-Bombay Janata Express was shot dead at point blank range in the car by an armed guard on the 22nd May, 1974; and

(b) whether any investigation has been made in this regard and if so, the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government Railway Police, Godhra have registered a case under section 302 IPC and arrested the accused Police Constable. The investigation is in progress.

Agreements for Import of Crude Oil

212. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB.
SHRI RAJA KULKARNI
SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI.

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state.

(a) whether firm agreements for crude imports have been entered into by his Ministry;

(b) whether these cover the country's needs for imports of crude oil this year: and

(c) if so, how far these agreements will ease the supply position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The Indian Oil Corporation has commercial agreements with national oil companies of Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabia for the import of crude oil. These imports alongwith the imports that are expected to be made by the private oil companies and by the Madras Refinery under its contractual arrangements will meet the essential requirements. It may be mentioned that the problem is not of availability of crude oil but of meeting the high foreign exchange cost of crude oil imports after the steep increases in its price.

Loss incurred in recent Railway Strike

213. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI BANAMALI BABU:
SHRI R. V. BADE:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI P. B. MEHTA:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:
SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:
SHRI R. R. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the total loss suffered by Government due to recent Railway strike; and

(b) how this loss will be made up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The loss suffered by the Government is of the order of about Rs. 60 crores and is mainly on the following counts:

(i) Loss in production;

(ii) Loss of Railway Revenue;

(iii) Cost of emergency arrangements; and

(iv) Damage to Railway property.

(b) Railways will make all out efforts to make up the shortfall in earnings during the rest of the year by improved operation and picking up additional traffic to the extent possible.

"Collaboration with Foreign Oil Companies for offshore Oil Exploration"

214. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering collaboration with foreign oil companies for exploring some offshore areas;

(b) if so, the names of each companies: and

(c) whether any agreement has since been signed with those companies and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN)): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It would not be in the public interest to disclose the names of the parties with whom negotitations are being conducted.

(c) Contracts have been signed with Carlsberg India Group for the Bengal basin and with the Reading and Rates Group for the Kutch basin.

The main terms of the contract are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to Starred Question No. 30, being answered today (23-7-1974).

Proposal for expansion of F.A.C.T.

215. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for the expansion of Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) and (b) FACT have submitted certain proposals for diversification of the production in their Udyogamandal Unit as also for Phase III expansion of the Cochin Project The diversification programme envisages production of Methanol, Soda-Ash and Ammonium Chloride while the expansion of Cochin Project envisages production of ammonia and urea The proposals have not yet been finalised

Opening of Kerosene Oil Retail outlets by I O C in Southern Region

216 SHRI C JANARDHANAN Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether Indian Oil Corporation has decided to open its own kerosene retail outlets in Southern region of the country, and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). In line with the Government's advice, Indian Oil selling kerosene through retail outlets on industry basis all over the country The plan covers among others, selected locations in the Southern region as well. Oil Companies have however brought to notice certain difficulties in this system and have also suggested a change in the policy. These are being examined.

Convicts in Jails awaiting hearing of their appeals by Supreme Court since 1970

217 SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:
SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of convicts in Jails awaiting the hearings of their appeals by the Supreme Court since 1970, and

(b) whether Government have issued any direction to the Supreme Court in regard to disposal of those appeals?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H R GOKHALE) (a) As on 1st July, 1974, the total number of convicts confined in Jail and awaiting hearing on their appeals is 748 Besides 14 persons (respondents in State appeals against acquittal) who have been arrested pursuant to non-bailable warrants issued by the Supreme Court are also in Jail awaiting decision

(b) No, Sir, the following steps are, however, adopted to expedite the hearing of criminal appeals in the Supreme Court —

(1) A Bench is always provided for the hearing of criminal appeals either exclusively or for the hearing of such appeals, interspersed with civil appeals, which are specially directed to be heard expeditiously.

(2) Appeals involving sentence of death are brought on Daily Board for hearing with a week's notice to the parties.

(3) Specially directed criminal appeals get priority over specially directed civil appeals.

Study by Soviet Delegation of Underground Railway Projects in Calcutta

218. SHRI BANAMALI BABU:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently Soviet Delegation visited India to study Underground Railway Project in Calcutta;

(b) if so, the salient features of the discussion held with the visiting Delegation: and

(c) by what time the Delegation will be able to submit its report to Government and when the work on project will be taken up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes; an eight-member Soviet Technical Delegation headed by the Chief of the Tunnel and Subway Department of the Ministry of Transport Construction, USSR, had come to India in June 1974 to resolve the difficulties of the Soviet side in meeting the import requirements of the Dum Dum--Tollyganj Rapid Transit Project

(b) The visiting Delegation mainly discussed the supply position of material and equipments required for the construction of the Calcutta underground Project.

(c) No report is required to be submitted by the Soviet Delegation. A Protocol has, however, been signed between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways—Railway Board) and the visiting Delegation on 24th June, 1974 This Protocol deals mainly with the supply possibilities for Stores and equipments.

The work on the Project has already been commenced and is in progress.

Break down of the Compressor of Paraxylene Plant of Koyali Complex

219. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the compressor of the Paraxylene plant at the Koyali complex was having frequent break downs; and

(b) if so, the reasons and facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Paraxylene unit was commissioned in the first week of September, 1973 However, one of the main compressors in the refrigeration plant of this unit failed immediately after commissioning and the rotor assembly had to be airlifted to West Germany around the middle of September 1973. The unit was re-commissioned during the first week of November, 1973 and after 130 hours of operation, the compressor failed again resulting in the shut down of the paraxylene plant The unit was re-started after repairs to the compressor, but within a few minutes the compressor failed for the third time towards the end of November 1973 The rotor and the bearings were airlifted once again to West Germany for repairs. A thorough study of the reasons for the repeated failures had been made by the Indian Petrochemical Corporation Limited's foreign consultants, the compressor manufacturers and a Professor of University of Aachen. The Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited|Engineers India Limited engineers were also closely associated. After making certain modifications to the rotor and the bearings, the compressor was re-commissioned in March

1974 and the paraxylene unit has been running satisfactorily since then except for minor shutdowns due to power failures etc.

The Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited have taken necessary action to procure two spare rotors and another compressor as an insurance spare.

Amount spent to meet the Strike situation

220. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Ministr of RAILWAYS be pleased to state·

(a) the total amount spent apart from the losses in revenue to meet the situation created by the last Railway strike; and

(b) how was this amount spent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) an amount of Rs 188.09 lakhs has been spent to meet the situation. The above figure is exclusive of the cost of Track Patrolling arranged by the State Governments the actual debits of which have not yet been received

(b) The amount was spent for emergency arrangements such as Patrolling of track, additional security arrangements etc. etc.

Crude Oil and Credit Facilities offered by U.A.E. to India

221. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Arab Emirates has offered to sell crude oil to India alongwith possibilities of giving credit facilities; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken on this offer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The question of the supply of crude oil from the United Arab Emirates and the terms of supply are at a preliminary stage of discussion. This is being pursued.

पटना सिटी स्टेशन तथा पटना जंक्शन के नामों में परिवर्तन करने का प्रस्ताव

222. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ·

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने पटना सिटी स्टेशन का नाम बदल कर पटना साहब तथा पटना जंक्शन का नाम बदल कर पाटलीपुत्र रखने की सिफारिश की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) (क) पटना सिटी और पटना का नाम बदल कर "पाटलीपुत्र" कर देने के बारे में सरकार को जनवरी 1968 में बिहार सरकार की ओर से एक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ था। हाल में बिहार सरकार की ओर से एक और प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें पटना सिटी का नाम बदल कर 'पटना साहब' कर देने का सुझाव दिया गया है ।

(ख) जहां तक पटना सिटी और पटना का नाम बदल कर "पाटलीपुत्र" कर देने का प्रश्न है, यह मामला अगस्त, 1968 में राज्य सरकार को वापस भेजा गया था ताकि वह पटना और पटना सिटी, जोकि एक दूसरे से लगभग ¾ मील की दूरी पर स्थित दो अलग-अलग क्षेत्र है, को एक ही नाम देने के प्रस्ताव का स्पष्टीकरण करे। चूंकि राज्य सरकार से कोई उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हुआ था इस लिए गृह मंत्रालय ने इस मामले को समाप्त मामला मान लिया था।

जहा तक पटना सिटी का नाम बदल कर पटना साहब कर देने का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार इस मामले पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रही है ।

पटना जंक्शन के विस्तार की योजना

223. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने पटना जक्शन के विस्तार की कोई योजना तैयार की है

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका मख्य ब्यौरा क्या है ,

(ग) सरकार का विचार उस पर कितनी राशि खर्च करने का है , और

(घ) सरकार उक्त योजना को कब तक क्रियान्वित करने का विचार रखती है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्र (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) से (घ) जी हा । लगभग 55 लाख रुपये की लागत के निम्नलिखित निर्माण कार्य को चरण 1 के रूप मे, 1974–75 के बजट मे शामिल किया गया है ––

(1) गर्दो सहित दो धुलाई लाइनें, ऊचे प्लेटफार्म और इस समय जहा गवर्नर का प्लेटफाम स्थित है वहा धुलाई और चार्जिग सुविधाए ।

(2) एक नया टिकट घर और स्टेशन के दक्षिण की ओर परिचलन क्षेत्र ।

(3) दक्षिण की ओर सभी वर्तमान प्लेटफार्मों तथाट स्टेशन के उत्तरी सिरे को मिलाने के लिए एक 16 फुट चौडा ऊपरी सडक पुल ।

(4) स्टेशन की वर्तमान इमारत मे स्थित कार्यालयो को पहली मजिल मे स्थानान्तरित करना और तीसरे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालय का विस्तार ।

निर्माण 1974–75 मे प्रारम्भ होगा और लगभग दो वर्ष मे पूरा हो जायेगा ?

पटना में दीघा के सामने रेल एवं सड़क पुल का निर्माण

224 **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या रेल मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार पटना मे दीघा के सामने एक रेल एव सडक पुल के निर्माण के लिये सर्वेक्षण कर रही है

(ख) यदि हा, तो यह कार्य कब तक पूरा होगा , और

(ग) इस पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) (क) पटना के निकट एक रेल पुल के लिए सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) सर्वेक्षण का काम चल रहा है और लगभग 15 महीने मे इसके पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ।

(ग) सर्वेक्षण की अनुमानित लागत 15 लाख रुपये है । सर्वेक्षण का काम पूरा हो जाने के बाद ही पुल के निर्माण की लागत का सही अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है ।

Report on Arrest of IOW(I) Dhanbad

225 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5155 on

18th December, 1973 regarding alleged arrest of I.O.W.(I) Dhanbad and state:

(a) whether the Enquiry Committee appointed by the General Manager, Eastern Railway, Calcutta has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the salient features of the findings of this enquiry, and

(c) the action taken by Government to implement each items of the written agreement between the representatives of Railway employees and the Divisional Superintendent, Eastern Railway, Dhanbad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The report of Enquiry Committee has been submitted recently

(b) The report is still under examination

(c) Action will be taken after the report is examined fully

उच्चतम न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों के सरकारी निवास स्थानों के लिए फर्नीचर और साज-सामान

226. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय**: क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश और अन्य न्यायाधीशों को उनके सरकारी निवास स्थानों के लिए निःशुल्क फर्नीचर, साज-सामान और बढ़िया क्वालिटी के विद्युत उपकरण उपलब्ध किये जाएंगे ; और

(ख) मुख्य न्यायाधीश और अन्य न्यायाधीशों को उपलब्ध की जाने वाली वस्तुओं की कीमत का अलग-अलग ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले): (क) और (ख) भारत के संविधान और उच्चतम न्यायालय नियम, 1959 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार उच्चतम न्यायालय का प्रत्येक न्यायाधीश किराए का संदाय किए बिना सुसज्जित सरकारी निवास-स्थान का उपयोग करने का हकदार है। फर्नीचर आदि की कीमत में वृद्धि के परिणामस्वरूप भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश और अन्य न्यायाधीशों के सरकारी निवास-स्थानों पर बिना किराए के दिए जाने वाले फर्नीचर साज-सज्जा के लिए धन-संबंधी अधिकतम सीमा, जो सन् 1966 में 30,000 रु० और 20,000 रु० पर नियत की गई थी, हाल ही में बढ़ा कर क्रमशः 38,500 रु० और 30,000 रु० कर दी गई है ?

रेलवे हड़ताल के कारण उत्तर रेलवे में यात्रियों को वापिस किये गये टिकट के पैसे

227. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय**: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मई, 1974 में रेलवे हड़ताल होने तथा सरकार द्वारा रेल गाड़ियों को रद्द करने के कारण उत्तर रेलवे में यात्रियों को टिकटों के कुल कितने पैसे वापिस किए गए ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी): मई, 1974 में रेलवे हड़ताल होने तथा गाड़ियों के रद्द किए जाने के फलस्वरूप उत्तर रेलवे पर यात्रियों को 18.94 लाख रूपये की रकम वापिस की गई।

उत्तर रेलवे में मई, 1974 के दौरान यात्री टिकटों और प्लेटफार्म टिकटों की बिक्री से राजस्व प्राप्ति

228. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर रेलवे में 8 मई, 1974 से 11 मई, 1974 के बीच रेल टिकटो और प्लेटफार्म की बिक्री से कितना राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

उत्तर रेलवे हड़ताल में सम्मिलित होने वाले और हड़ताल के दौरान काम पर आने वाले कर्मचारी

229. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उत्तर रेलवे में इस समय स्थायी और अस्थाई कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है ,

(ख) 8 मई, 1974 से प्रारम्भ हुई हड़ताल में कितने कर्मचारी सम्मिलित हुये; और,

(ग) हड़ताल की अवधि में कितने कर्मचारी काम पर आते रहे ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी)

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या 205686

(ख) हड़ताल में भाग लेने वाले कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या 38453

(ग) हड़ताल के दौरान ड्यूटी पर उपस्थित रहने वाले कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या 167233

Manhandling of Loyal Workers in Kharagpur Railway Workshop by Striking Employees

230. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether immediately on withdrawal of the railway strike, a large number of striking railway workers manhandled the loyal workers and stripped two male and two female workers and paraded them in the Kharagpur railway workshop and

(b) if so, what action has been taken against these workers and the nature of punishment given to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, 122 workers who had stuck to their work including 2 female workers were humiliated on 28th May, 1974.

(b) Out of 60 workers involved in these incidents who were arrested 54 have been dismissed from service; 6 workers were released by Police and they have been taken back to duty on police clearance.

Loss Suffered by Railways on Passengers and Goods Traffic during Strike Period

231. SHRI N K. SANGHI:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI SHRIKRISHNA AGRAWAL:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have estimated the loss suffered by the Railways during the strike period, both on passenger and goods traffic, Zonewise separately;

(b) what is the extent of loss suffered due to sabotage; and

(c) the number of persons apprehended in connection with the sabotages and the nature of punishment given to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Rs. 2.70 lakhs.

(c) 162 persons. Cases against 160 are in various stages of investigation/ prosecution and trial. 2 (two) outsiders arrested have already been convicted and sentenced to 6 months Rigorous Imprisonment.

Loss due to the Strike of May, 1974

LOSS OF REVENUE (Rs. in thousands)

Railway	Frieght	Fare	Total
Central	30556	33786	64324
Eastern	36176	40353	76529
Northern	33100	48400	81500
North eastern	8000	7000	15000
Northeast Frontier	11531	7100	18631
Southern	19600	12700	32300
South Central	4903	9972	14875
South Eastern	—	—	100800
Western	23078	38400	61478
Grand Total			465455

Apart from these earning losses there have been losses on production, and on various other accounts like law and order, cost of territorial army units, special efforts made to maintain traffic etc. The total loss during the strike is estimated to be Rs. 60 (sixty) crores approximately.

Inspection of Account Books of Four Nationalised Banks

232. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the department of Company Affairs has undertaken inspection of the account books of four

Nationalised Banks to investigate complaints that the compensation money given to them had not been distributed to the shareholders; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the inspection and the action taken thereon.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) An inspection of the books of accounts of Indian Overseas Bank Limited, Madras, Bank of Baroda Limited, Baroda, Dena Bank Limited, Bombay and United Commercial Bank Limited, Calcutta under section 209(4) of the Companies Act, 1956 has been ordered. These are the erstwhile Banking Companies whose banking business has been nationalised.

(b) The Inspection Reports are awaited.

Optimum Production from Oil Wells in Assam by Oil India

233. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil India is exploring the possibilities of optimising the yield of the oil wells in Assam and other parts of the country through the use of the computer at IIT in Madras;

(b) whether any programme has been developed involving parameters, soil conditions and other factors;

(c) if so, the salient features thereof;

(d) whether Oil India has saved lakhs in foreign exchange by the computer; and

(e) if so, broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, in so far as oil India's Petroleum Exploration Licence (PEL) and Mining Lease (ML) areas in Assam and Aranachal Pradesh are concerned. OIL does not have any other P.E.L. or M.L. in other parts of the country.

(b) A reservoir simulation system (inclusive of computer programmes) was purchased by OIL from an outside party. This has now been installed/tested satisfactorily in the computer at IIT, Madras The programme involves a number of parameters factors which incidentally do not include soil conditions.

(c) With the help of this 3-dimensional 3-phase model, it is possible to simulate the past performance of the sub-surface hydrocarbon reservoirs and to predict the future performance of the same with some degree of confidence. This, in turn, will help in proper reservoir management, adoption of remedial measures, fluid injection programmes, etc. aimed at maximising the ultimate recovery of oil.

(d) Yes.

(e) The simulation model purchased by Oil India Limited involves one of the most sophisticated computer programmes presently available in India, and Oil India Ltd. was facing difficulty in carrying out the work with the biggest computers available in India. The successful installation of the simulation model on the IIT (Madras) computer towards the end of last year obviated the necessity of getting the work done oevrseas.

Man-Hours Lost as a Result of Recent Strike by Railway Employees

234. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
SHRI DHAMANKAR:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of man-hours lost as a result of the strike by railway employees in May, 1974 and the total loss of revenue to Government; and

(b) the steps Government envisage to check the recurrence of strikes on the Railways and to ameliorate the grievances of the employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) (i) The information as regarding man-hours lost is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(ii) The loss of revenue suffered by Railways is of the order of Rs. 60 crores.

(b) The Permanent Negotiating Machinery and Joint Consultative Machinery on Railways provide an adequate forum for settling all disputes across the Table and all efforts are being made to see that staff grievances are settled expeditiously.

Rise in Railway Bill due to New Coal Prices

235. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new coal prices would raise the Railway bill by 15 per cent;

(b) if so, the total increase in cost involved; and

(c) how it is proposed to be met?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No. The increase in 1974-75 would be about 8 per cent in the total Fuel bill (Net).

(b) Rs. 15.9 crores approximately.

(c) Every effort will be made to meet the increased expenditure, to the maximum extent possible, from within the grant sanctioned by Parliament for expenditure on fuel. To the extent additional funds are considered necessary, Parliament will be approached for sanctioning Supplementary demands.

Death of Railway Employees' Leader, Shri Pal Divedi, in Police Custody at Kanpur

236. SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Railway employees' leader, Sri Pal Divedi who was arrested under D I.R. died in police custody on 2nd May, 1974 in Kanpur; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b) Shri Divedi was dismissed from service from 15th May, 1974. He was admitted in the Railway Hospital, Kanpur on 20th May but later transferred to Medical College Hospital at Lucknow for treatment where he expired at 13.30 hours on 22nd May, 1974. On a magisterial enquiry the cause of death was found to be a natural one.

Although he was under warrant of arrest, he had not been actually in police custody before he expired in the hospital.

Amounts Earned by Sale of Tickets at Howrah and Sealdah Railway Stations (Eastern Railway)

237. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount realised through sale proceeds of passenger tickets at Howrah and Sealdah Railway stations in Eastern Railway on 7th May, 1974; and

(b) total amounts earned by sale of passenger tickets at Howrah and Sealdah in Eastern Railway from the 8th May, 1974 to 27th May, 1974, date-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Total amount realised through sale of passenger tickets at Howrah and Sealdah stations (Eastern Railway) on 7th May, 1974 was as under —

Howarh	Rs	66,570 00
Sealdah	"	12,6122 00

(b) Total amount earned through sale of passenger tickets at Howrah and Sealdah stations of Eastern Railway from 8th May, 1974 to 27th May, 1974, date-wise was as under —

Date	Howrah	Sealdah
	Rs	Rs
8-5-1974	10,062 00	313 00
9-5-1974	22,662.00	111.00
10-5-1974	25,378 63	612,00
11-5-1974	38,049 00	1,251,00
12-5-1974	73,487 00	2,334 00
13-5-1974	1,01,466 00	5,455 00
14-5-1974	1,00,872 00	2,895.00
15-5-1974	55 853 00	1,532 00
16-5-1974	1,44,242 00	10,938 00
17-5-1974	1,48,115 00	14,596 00
18-5-9174	2,38,998 00	12,351 00
19-5-1974	2 07,960 00	16,102 00
20-5-1974	2,30.966 00	34,281 00
21-5-1974	1,85,301·00	39,547 00
22-5-1974	2,82,278,00	45,165 000
23-5-1974	2,80,978 00	45,866 00
24-5-1974	2,20,913 00	41,096 00
25-5-1974	3,26,910 00	49,660 00
26-5-1974	3,40,641 00	58,924 00
7-5-1974	3,12,086·00	50,215·00

Fall in Freight Traffic

239 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS: be pleased to state:

(a) whether the freight traffic on Railways during the last three months has gone down considerably;

(b) if so, the extent of shortfall and the reasons therefor: and

(c) steps taken by Government to make up the losses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) Yes

(b) The fall in revenue earning freight traffic in the first three months of 1974-75 as compared to corresponding period of last year and also the budget anticipation was about 4 6 and 11 8 million tonnes respectively This was due to reasons mostly beyond the control of the Railways e g a series of strikes, go-slow and work-to-rule, public agitations, bundhs less offering of foodgrains and pulses industrial stagnation as a result of powercuts and lastly the All India Railway Strike during May, 1974 severely impeding train movements and immobilising a large number of wagons on the Railways

(c) With the progressive restoration of normal working conditions, every endeavour is being made to make up the losses

Supply of Kerosene Oil to Bihar

240 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state.

(a) the allocations of Kerosene Oil made to the State of Bihar during the last six months, month-wise,

(b) whether the supply of Kerosene Oil has been made to the State in accordance with the allotted quota;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any request has been received from the State Government for increase in the allocations of Kerosene Oil; and

(e) if so, reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The Kerosene allocations and supplies to Bihar State during the last six months have been as under:—

(Figures in Mts)

Month	Allocations	Supplies
January '74	11,009	12,346
February '74	10,394	13,039
March '74	10,925	11,006
April '74	9,478	13,772
May '74	9,400	30,656
June '74	9,555	N. A.

It will be seen that the supplies are in excess of the allocation

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. An additional quantity of 895 tonnes was allotted in June 1974.

Casual and Substitute Labour not Permitted to Join Duty, Division-wise and Shop-wise

241. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:
SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of casual labour and substitutes who were not permitted to join duty or who were discharged from service during and after the recent Railway strike; Division-wise and Shop-wise;

(b) whether any of them have since been taken back on duty; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Railway Employees Given Strike Increments, Promotions and other Rewards, Division-wise and Shop-wise

242. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:
SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees who worked during the recent strike on the Railways, which broke out on 2nd May, 1974, Division-wise and Shop-wise;

(b) the number of such employees who have been given strike increments, promotions and other rewards, Division-wise and Shop-wise: and

(c) the rule under which such rewards have been granted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Government have decided to give recognition to the dedicated service of railway servants who stuck to their posts of duty in the face of violence and intimidation.

Proposal to Reorganise Railway Unions into Single Union

243. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to reorganise all the Railway unions into a single union;

(b) if so, whether the Railway Ministry has prepared any scheme for bringing this about;

(c) what are the main features of the scheme, if prepared; and

(d) whether trade unions have accepted the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI). (a) and (b). In the Conference on Labour relations on Indian Railways held on 4th February, 1974, the whole matter of labour relations was informally discussed with the two recognised Federations and four Central Trade Union Organisations and a general consensus emerged that there should be only one union to represent all railway workers To achieve this objective if the principle of 'secret ballot' has to be adopted it would be favoured Government was anxious to give practical shape to this concept but progress in this regard was retarded by subsequent developments and the strike. Government will continue to endeavour to give concrete shape to this concept with the co-operation of labour.

(c) and (d) Do not yet arise.

Goods Wagons Stationed at Rupsa Railway Station

244. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 114 wagons loaded with goods have been stationed at Rupsa Railway station for more than a month and are not moving out of the platform;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and reasons for such long detention;

(c) whether any responsibility has been fixed for such lapses; and

(d) when the wagons will move out?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Conversion of Mayurbhanj-Talband Narrow Gauge Line into Broad Gauge (South Eastern Railway)

245 SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to convert into broad-gauge the Mayurbhanj-Talaband narrow gauge Railway line in the South Eastern Railway.

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) Traffic Survey for conversion of Rupsa-Talband N. G. section into B G in Mayurbhanj Distt. has already been completed and the report is under examination A decision regarding its conversion will be taken after the report is examined and the results thereof become known.

Allotment of Wagons to Orissa during 1973-74

246. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total allotment of wagons in the year 1973-74 in favour of Orissa *vis-a-vis* their demand;

(b) whether wagon supply in the Paradip-Cuttack line of the South Eastern Railway is much below the requirement for transportation of iron ore to the port; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and specific steps taken by Government to meet the demand for wagons by the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD, SHAFI QURESHI) (a) 60,845 wagons in terms of 4-wheelers were loaded during the year 1973-74 of iron ore for export to Paradip Port against a target of 1,18,182 wagons

(b) Wagon supply has been less than the indents

(c) This was due to reasons very often beyond the control of the Railway eg series of strikes, 'Go-slow campaigns, Work-to-rule' public and labour agitations, bundhs, industrial stagnation as a result of power-cuts, power tripping, extensive power shedding, breaches due to heavy rains during monsoons etc With the progressive restoration of normal working conditions, every endeavour is being made to meet the demand for wagons for export to Paradip

Commission Paid to the Commission Agents of Passenger Halt on South Eastern Railway

247. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commission Agent of Mayurbhanj-Nuagaon Halt Station in S.E Railway and Commission Agents of other passenger halts on the said Railway have been paid at the rate of 15 per cent of total sale proceeds so that the rate may yield a commission of about Rs 150|-: and

(b) if so, from which month they have been paid and if not when they will be paid at the rate of 15 per cent of the total sale proceeds?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) A review of the rate of commission to halt agents is under consideration.

Talks with NCCRS

248. SHRI S A. MURUGANANTHAM:
SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:
SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have ruled out talks with railmen;

(b) if so the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the National Co-ordination Committee for Railwaymens' struggle had asked Government to sit for settling the issues of the striking railway employees, and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) No.

(b) Does not arise

(c) Yes.

(d) A forum is already available with recognised railway labour organisations in the permanent Negotiating Machinery and the Joint Consultative Machinery and the question of having negotiations outside this frame work does not arise

Increase in Prices and Shortage of Soap

249. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that prices of soap were increased by the dealers in the months of May and June, 1974;

(b) whether some qualities of soaps were not available in the market; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to check the prices and prevent hoarding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Reports of retailers charging increased prices for soaps and shortage in the availability of some qualities of soaps in the market have come to the notice of Government

(c) There is no statutory control on soap prices. But under an informal arrangement, the Indian Soaps and Toiletries Makers' Association (ISTMA) consult Government before effecting any revision in the prices of laundry, carbolic and standard grade toilet soaps manufactured in the organised sector. ISTMA have stated that due to increase in prices of oils and fats, the manufacturers in the organised sector have found it unremunerative to maintain production at optimum level. ISTMA's representation for increases in the prices of soaps manufactured in the organised sector is under consideration.

More than half of soap production in the country is by the small scale sector, on which there is no price control.

Death of a Porter doing Coupling work at Trichi Junction

250. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Muruthai, a porter who was asked to do coupling work, died on duty on 24th May, 1974 at Trichi junction;

(b) if so, who is responsible for his death;

(c) whether during Railway strike period such raw hands were recruited to run the trains; and

(d) whether Government have given any compensation to the family of the deceased?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes. The name of the deceased is Narudairaj

(b) Death was accidental.

(c) No Shri Narudairaj was working as a substitute porter since 24th December, 1971, and had also previous experience of working as coupling porter.

(d) The family of the deceased was paid Rs. 200 ex-gratia. In addition compensation payable under Workmen's Compensation Act is being arranged.

Railways Employees Retrenched, victimised and Charge-sheeted in Eastern and Northern Railways

251 SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many railway employees were retrenched, victimised and charge-sheeted in Eastern and Northern Railways separately during the last Railway strike; and

(b) whether Government are reconsidering these cases of the railway employees favourably?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) (1)

No. of Railway employees dismissed or removed from service:—

1. Eastern	. .	2585
2. Northern	. .	1389

(ii) Railways do not victimise employees.

(iii) No. of railway employees against whom departmental action has been taken:—

Eastern Rly.	. .	56
Northern Rly.	. .	68

(b) Employees have got a right of appeal against action taken and wherever appeals are received they are being considered on the merits of each case.

Train Accident near Trichur

252 SHRI M K KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the train accident wherein 55 passengers were injured on the 27th May, 1974 near Trichur;

(b) whether Government have made an enquiry to find out the causes of that accident; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes. On 27th May, 1974 train No 30 Mangalore-Cochin Malabar Express bumped into the rear of Pilot Goods train No. EG3 at Trichur. In this accident 13 passengers sustained minor injuries and 28 persons trivial injuries.

(b) Yes.

(c) According to the finding of the inquiry committee the accident was due to the sudden stoppage of the Pilot Goods train on account of the snapping of the vacuum hosepipe of the wagon marshalled third from its engine coupled with the limited visibility available to the driver of No. 30 Express on account of sharp curve.

Accidents Occurred during Railway Strike in May, 1974

253. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents occurred during the period of railway strike in May, 1974 and the amount of compensation paid to the injured or deceased persons; and

(b) the total amount of loss incurred due to such accidents or derailments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) During the period 8th May to 28th May 1974 there were 45 train accidents in the categories of collisions, derailments, level crossing accidents and fires in trains on the Indian Government Railways. No compensation has so far been paid to the victims of train accidents during the period under the Indian Railways Act as also under the Workmen's Compensation Act

(b) The cost of damage to railway property involved in these accidents was estimated at approximately Rs 31,85,000

Recruitment to Clerical and other Jobs in Railways due to Strike

254. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recruited some persons to the clerical and other posts in the Railways following the last Railway strike;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the selections were made after due advertisements; and

(d) whether these persons have been appointed permanently?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes

(b) to (d) Following the assurance given by the Minister for Railways that services of loyal staff would be recognised, a decision was taken to fill 20 per cent of the vacancies in Class III in initial recruitment grades by offering employment to sons and daughters of loyal railway employees The procedural part of this has been left to the Railways Since the selection was confined to children of staff, advertisement in newspapers was not essential, though notifications in Railway Gazettes have been issued This recruitment is on a regular basis, subject to screening by the Railway Service Commissions

Apart from this certain Railways had to make some recruitment from outside to run emergency services Advertisements were issued for this in newspapers This recruitment is on a temporary basis

Import of Drilling Rigs for Oil Exploration

255 SHRI BHOLA MANJHI Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to import drilling rigs for intensifying oil exploration, and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and where they are intended to be used?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) and (b) ONGC has ordered the import of 11 rigs from abroad They are likely to be used in Gujarat, J&K, Galeki, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Andaman and Nicobar Island

Production and Distribution of Polyster Fibre

256 SHRI RAJA KULKARNI Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) the production of polyester fibre unit-wise in the country during 1972, 1973 and part of 1974;

(b) whether there are any new manufacturing units for polyester fibre or expansion of the existing units, approved by Government during 1973 and 1974,

(c) the particulars of these units and their approved capacities and

(d) whether Government are controlling the prices and distribution of polyester fibre of all these manufacturing units and if so, the main features of the control scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN)

(a) Name of the unit

(Qty tonnes)
Production of Polyster Fibre

	1972	1973	1974
1. M/s. Chemicals & Fibres of India Ltd , Bombay	6604	6547	23
2. M/s J K Synthetics Ltd , Kota	569	913	143
3. M/s Indian Organic Chemicals Ltd Madras	289	3068	383
4. M/s. Swadeshi Polytex Ltd , Ghaziabad		2572	450
	7462	1 ,100	99 9

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The licensed capacity of an existing unit viz., M/s. J. K. Synthetics Ltd., Kota has been enhanced in April, 1974 from 540 tonnes to 900 tonnes/annum for manufacture of polyester fibre under the fuller utilization of capacity scheme. Another unit of M/s. Calico sanctioned earlier with a capacity of 6100 tonnes/annum is also likely to go into production during 1974.

(d) No, Sir.

Allegations by Indian Oil Employees Union of Eastern Branch

257. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given on the 7th May, 1974 to Unstarred Question No. 9279 and state:

(a) which of the specific allegations submitted by the Indian Oil Employees' Union, Eastern Branch, regarding corruption and malpractices were found correct and what corrective actions were taken;

(b) whether any responsibility for corruption and malpractices was fixed and what action was taken against the officers concerned; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Trains Cancelled in Samastipur Division during the last three months

258. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 9388 on the 7th May, 1974 regarding train cancelled in Samastipur Division during the last three months and state:

(a) how many of the 30 pairs of trains were cancelled daily during the three months ending March, 1974 separately due to the shortage of coal, public agitation or staff strikes and what is the position during the following three months with the specific causes thereof;

(b) whether the Railway Management propose to form a joint committee for Samastipur Division consisting of the Management and representatives of the N.E.R. Majdoor Union (affiliated to the A.I.T.U.C.) to ensure punctual running of trains and to minimise other defects and if so, salient features thereof; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Since the staff strikes/agitations and public agitations in Bihar area had direct impact on movement of loco coal to sheds in Samastipur Division, it is not possible to quantify the cancellation of passenger trains separately on account of shortage of coal and agitations. During the three months' period ending June, 1974, on an average, 40 pairs of passenger carrying trains were cancelled daily on Samastipur Division due to staff strikes/agitations and shortage of coal.

(b) No.

(c) Suitable machinery for watching the punctuality performance of trains etc. at various levels already exists

Proposal for One Union in Each Railway

259. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9389 on the 7th May, 1974 regarding negotiations with three Federations of Railway Employees and state:

(a) whether any headway has been made in finding out the promised ways and means for achieving one union in each Railway,

(b) if so, the salient features thereabout and if not, the causes for the delay,

(c) whether it is proposed to hold referendum through secret ballot to determine the representative character of one union to be recognised in each Railways, and

(d) if so, the salient features thereabout and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) Not yet

(b) There are two recognised Federations now and their views and cooperation are required in the matter

(c) A decision on the *modus operandi* is yet to be taken

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above

Production at Haldia Refinery

260 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether production has commenced in the Haldia Refinery,

(b) when will the full production be reached

(c) whether the refineries at Gauhati and Bongaigaon are incurring heavy losses, and

(d) the steps taken by Government to curtail these losses and change them into net profit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) No Sir The trial runs of the fuel sector of the refinery are expected to commerce shortly

(b) Full production from the fuel sector is expected to be reached by the first quarter of 1975 and that from the lube sector by end of 1975

(c) Gauhati Refinery is not running at a loss Bongaigaon refinery has not yet come on stream

(d) Does not arise

Increase in Prices of Naphtha for Fertiliser Production

261 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to increase the price of naphtha for fertilizer production

(b) if so the price increase effected in the last three years

(c) the proportion of naphtha reserved allotted for production of fertilizers

(d) the amount exported in the last two years month wise and

(e) the reasons for exporting naphtha instead of using it for internal production of fertilizer and petrochemicals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) The price of naphtha used for production of fertilizers has been increased with effect from 1st June 1974

(b) Increases effected in the prices of naphtha for fertilizers during the last three years are as follows

Effective Date	Increase Ex-Bombay Rs /MT
28-5-1971	29 98
11-6-1973	48.12
22-8-1973	60 00
1-6-1974	234 06

(c) There is no specific reservation of naphtha for different consumers. However, of the total demand of naphtha during the current year, nearly 75 per cent is estimated for fertilizer production.

(d) It is not in the public interest to divulge this information.

(e) Exports were undertaken only after meeting the domestic demands in full and to maintain the normal working of refineries.

Application of Hindustan Lever for Sale of Etah Dairy

262. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had given an assurance to the representatives of the Hindustan Lever Mazdoor Sabha that the application of the Hindustan Lever for the sale of their Etah Dairy would be fully scrutinised;

(b) whether the Union's proposal to run the Dairy on co-operative basis has also been under the consideration of Government; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) to (c). The Central Government in the Department of Company Affairs have not given any assurance to the representatives of the Hindustan Lever Mazdoor Sabha in connection with the proposal of the company to sell its Etah Dairy. No Offer from the Union to run the Dairy on comperative basis has been received in the Department. According to the information furnished by the company, with the approval of the shareholders, the company had decided to sell the Unit to M/s. Polson Ltd., but subsequently, decided not to pursue the proposal.

Loss to Railways due to Sabotage, Loss of Property and Loss of Life of Loyal Workers

263. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total loss suffered by the Indian Railways by way of loss of property due to sabotage and loss of life of loyal workers during the last Railway strike; and

(b) the loss of wages to the employees as a result of recent Railway strike?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) (i) The loss suffered by the Railways as a result of damage to railway property is Rs. 66.43 lakhs approximately.

(ii) Number of Railway employees killed during the Railway strike—one.

(b) The loss of wages to the employees as a result of the strike is approximately Rs. 9 crores.

Loss in Fertilizer Production due to Power Cut

264. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of loss suffered in the production of fertilisers due to power cut and power fluctuations in the different fertiliser units during the last one year; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to prevent such losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ

KHAN): (a) About 1,80,000 tonnes in terms of nitrogen (equivalent to about 2.8 lakh tonnes of urea) during 1973-74.

(b) Cooperation and assistance of State Governments has been enlisted in ensuring adequate and stable power for the fertilizer units.

Talks with Employees Representatives on Grievances

265. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Staff called off their recent strike after the Railway Ministry agreed to look into their grievances;

(b) if so, whether Railway Board had talks with their representatives after the agitation was withdrawn and whether any agreement has been reached; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No. The strike was called off unconditionally from 6.00 hours on 28th May, 1974.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Petrol Pumps in Kerala

266. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol pumps of I.O.C. in Kerala as on the 31st March, 1974;

(b) the number sanctioned during 1973-74; and

(c) the procedure adopted for allotment of these petrol pumps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) 167.

(b) Proposals for two retail outlets were approved during 1973-74.

(c) As per the current policy, all Corporation-owned dealer-operated retail outlets ('A' Sites) are offered to disabled defence personnel, widows/dependents of those killed on duty or missing in action and ex-servicemen on the recommendations of the Director General of Resettlement, Ministry of Defence. Where the Director General of Resettlement is unable to recommend anyone for a given location, IOC advertises the dealership for awarding preferentially to the unemployed engineers graduates of low income group families. Effective from 1-1-1974, 25 per cent of the dealerships are being earnmarked for members of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

The allotment of these two retail outlets will be made in accordance with the above policy.

Cases Pending in Kerala High Court

267. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending hearing in the Kerala High Court in July, 1974;

(b) whether Government propose to have scheme to dispose of these cases expeditiously; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) 31,660 cases (Inclusive of interlocutory applications)

were pending hearing in the Kerala High Court on 1st July, 1974.

(b) and (c) (i) The State authorities have been advised to review the Judge strength with a view to speedy disposal of cases;

(ii) A Committee of Judges under the Chairmanship of Shri Justice J. C. Shah had made a number of recommendations minimising for reducing arrears and delays in dispensing justice. The recommendations of the Committee which are purely administrative in nature and which do not require amendment to the Rules, statute or law, have been communicated to the State Governments and the High Courts for implementation;

(iii) The Law Commission has suggested certain specific amendments to the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 with a view to eliminating and minimising delays in civil litigation and thereby reducing costs The report of the Law Commission was examined and a bill for amending the Code of Civil Procedure is before the Parliament:

(iv) The Law Commission has also made a number of recommendations for amendment of the procedural law in criminal matters. Based on those recommendations a new Code of Criminal Procedure was enacted recently

Over-Bridges to be Constructed in Kerala during 1974-75

268 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of new over-bridges proposed to be constructed in Kerala during the financial year 1974-75?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): Construction of 7 new and over/under bridges is proposed to be taken up in Kerala on the Tirunelveli-Trivandrum-Kanyakumari new railway line during the year 1974-75. Apart from these, there are 11 works of road over/under bridges in replacement of level crossings included as throw forward works in the 1974-75 Budget. These works are in various stages of planning, sanction and execution.

Amount Spent on Cash Awards to Loyal Employees

269. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of loyal employees, class-wise who were given cash awards during and after the recent strike;

(b) what is the total amount involved; and

(c) whether any agency has been set up to determine the amounts of the rewards as well as to recognise the workers to whom the awards will be given?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

15-Year Plan to Meet Future Traffic Requirements

270 SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state·

(a) whether a 15-year plan has been prepared by the Railway Board to meet the future traffic requirements of the country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). An initial version of the 15-year Corporate Plan for the Indian Railways to meet the traffic requirements with preliminary studies covering the period upto 1988-89 has been completed. The detailed plan involving the Zonal Railways is currently under preparation and will take about 2 to 3 years to finalize.

Arrest, Suspension, Dismissal and Termination of Permanent Railway Employees in North Eastern Railway

271. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many permanent Railway employees have been dismissed, terminated and suspended by the authority during the strike period in North Eastern Railway;

(b) how many employees have been arrested by Government during this period, and

(c) total number of permanent employees who have been convicted for offences in connection with the strike?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI). (a) 826 permanent Railway employees were dismissed and terminated and 860 employees suspended during the strike period in North Eastern Railway.

(b) 822.

(c) 23.

Arrest, Suspension and Dismissal of Motormen of Bombay Division (Central Railway)

272. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Motormen of Bombay Division of the Central Railway who were arrested under DIR for participating in the last Railway strike, and

(b) how many Motormen have been suspended and dismissed in the same Division for the same reason?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Total number of Motormen arrested is 55.

(b) No Motorman has been suspended and dismissed.

Railway Employees evicted from their Colonies in Delhi

273. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the railway strike period many Railway employees had been evicted from their colonies in Delhi; and

(b) if so, their number?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI). (a) and (b). only one employee was evicted; he has since been permitted to reoccupy the quarter.

Steps taken to meet Additional Deficit in Railway Budget due to New Concessions to the Railwaymen

274. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether there would be an additional deficit of Rs. 200 crores in this year's Railway budget due to the recent concessions given to railwaymen and likely increase in dearness allowances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): Additional deficit at the end of 1974-75 cannot be assessed with any degree of certitude at this stage. It is, however, apprehended that the deficit of Rs. 52.79 crores anticipated in budget will go up mainly due to:

(i) increases in dearness allowance;

(ii) concessions given to railwaymen; and

(iii) loss of earnings on account of railwaymen's strike.

साबुन की कमी

275. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय :** क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले कुछ समय से देश में साबुन की भारी कमी हो गई है ,

(ख) क्या साबुन की कीमतो मे भारी वृद्धि हुई है ,

(ग) क्या उक्त कमी को देखते हुए गुना तथा ग्वालियर मध्यप्रदेश मे गत मई मे साबुन की सप्लाई के लिए कड़ाके पद्धति लागू की गई थी , और

(घ) यदि हां तो यह कमी क्यों है और इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये क्या उपाय किए जा रहे है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख) कपडे धोने के साबुन की कुछ कमी और उस की स्थिति का लाभ उठाकर उसके मूल्य मे वृद्धि करने वाले कुछ डीलरो की रिपोर्ट सरकार को मिल चुकी है ।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध मे राज्य सरकारो से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उसे सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा ।

(घ) प्रीमियम ग्रेड टायलट साबुनो को छोडकर संगठित क्षेत्र द्वारा निर्मित कपडे धोने वाले साबुन के मामले मे एक अनोपचारिक मूल्य नियन्त्रण है जबकि भारतीय सोप और टायलटरीज मेकर्स एसोसिएशन मूल्य मे वृद्धि सशोधन करने से पहले सरकार से परामर्श करती है । इस्टमा ने कपडे धोने वाले साबुन के मूल्य मे वृद्धि करने के लिए इस आधार पर आभ्यावेदन दिया है कि तेलो और चर्बियो के मूल्यो में भारी वृद्धि हुई है । पिछले कुछ महीनों में संगठित क्षेत्रो द्वारा कपडे धोने के साबुन का निर्माण करने में ह्रास हुआ है । इस्टमा ने कहा है कि कपडे धोने वाले साबुन के वर्तमान अलाभकर मूल्यो को ध्यान मे रखते हुए वे लोग प्रायः उच्च मूल्य पर तेल की पर्याप्त मात्रा खरीदने मे असमर्थ है । सरकार इस्टमा के कपडे धोने वाले साबुन के मूल्य में वृद्धि करने के अभ्यावेदन पर विचार कर रही है ।

तथापि देश मे आधे से अधिक कपडे धोने के साबुन का निर्माण लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र द्वारा किया जाता है । जिसपर कोई मूल्य नियन्त्रण नही है । लाण्ड्री साप का निर्माण करने की क्षमता का भी विस्तार लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र के साथ नियत किया है ।

कपडे धोने वाले साबुन का निर्माण करने में साल कत्रज, नीम और महुआ जैसे राइस ब्रान आयल और माइनर सीडस आयल के उपयोग करने को सरकार प्रोत्साहित कर रही है और इस दृष्टि से कपडे धोने वाले साबुन का निर्माण करने मे माइनर आयल का उपयोग करने के लिये उत्पादनशुल्क की छूट मे लगभग एक साल पहले पर्याप्त रूप से वृद्धि की गई थी । सरकार ने सिन्थेटिक डिटरजेन्टोको क्षमता के लिए भी अनेक नई अनुमति भी दी है । सिन्थेटिक डिटरजेन्टो का निर्माण भी लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र मे किया जाता है ।

झाझगढ़ की जनता द्वारा प्लेटफार्म पर एक शेड का निर्माण करने की मांग

276. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या पश्चिमी रेलवे के झाझगढ़ स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म पर कोई शेड नही है जिसके कारण यात्रियो को वर्षा के दौरान बहुत असुविधा होती है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त क्षेत्र के लोगों के वहां पर शेड के निर्माण की मांग की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त मांग की पूर्ति कब तक की जाएगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) शामगढ स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म पर कोई छत नहीं है। फिर भी, यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए ऊंच दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालय और दूसरे दर्जा के प्रतीक्षालय के रूप में पहले से ही छतवार स्थान की व्यवस्था है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मों पर छत की व्यवस्था किसी स्टेशन विशेष से आगे जाने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या और वहां के जलवायु की स्थिति पर विचार करने के बाद ही की जाती है। क्षेत्रीय रेल उपयोगकर्त्ता समितियों द्वारा ऐसे स्टेशनों का चयन किए जाने और धन उपलब्ध होने पर ऐसे निर्माण कार्य वार्षिक निर्माण कार्य क्रम में शामिल कर लिए जाते हैं।

उपर्युक्त नीति के अनुसार शामगढ रेलवे स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म पर छत की व्यवस्था आगामी वर्ष के निर्माण कार्यक्रम में शामिल करने के लिए विचार किया जाएगा।

गरोठ स्टेशन (पश्चिम रेलवे) का विद्युतीकरण

277. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या जनता ने मध्य प्रदेश में पश्चिम रेलवे पर स्थित गरोठ स्टेशन पर बिजली लगाने की मांग की है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त मांग को कब तक पूरा किया जाएगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) तिथि निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती। रेलों द्वारा कम दर पर बिजली सप्लाई की प्रार्थना के बावजूद स्थानीय बिजली प्राधिकरण द्वारा मांगी गयी दरें बहुत अधिक हैं।

इन्दौर रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट सियागंज पुल का निर्माण कार्य

278. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में इंदौर रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट सियागंज पुल का निर्माण कार्य कब आरम्भ किया गया,

(ख) उस पुल के निर्माण पर केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकार द्वारा अलग-अलग, कितना व्यय किया जायेगा, और

(ग) उक्त पुल कब तक बन जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) राज्य सरकार ने 2-6-74 से पुल के पहुंच मार्गों पर काम शुरू कर दिया है। लेकिन राज्य सरकार और रेलवे के बीच खर्च के बटवारे का निर्णय अभी होना बाकी है। अतः रेलवे के हिस्से के काम के अनुमान को अभी मंजूरी नहीं दी गई है। इस सम्बन्ध में आगे कार्रवाई की जा रही है। इस काम को रेलवे के 1975-76 के बजट में शामिल करने के लिए योजना बनायी जा रही है।

(ख) रेलवे और राज्य सरकार के हिस्से का खर्च मोटे तौर पर क्रमशः 24.00 लाख और 31.50 लाख रुपये होगा।

(ग) पुल पर काम शुरू होने के समय से लगभग दो वर्ष।

Investigation into death in Police Custody of Shri Malgi, Leader of Railwaymen

279. SHRI S. M BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Malgi, leader of the Railwaymen died in Police custody before the commencement of the strike in May, 1974;

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been made in this regard and if not, the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether any compensation has been paid to the family members of Shri Malgi and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Shri Malgi died on 2-5-1974 before the commencement of the strike

(b) Investigations revealed that it was a case of natural death.

(c) The family did not desire any compensation nor was any compensation as such due.

Two sons of Shri Malgi are already in railway employment

Construction of Two Over-Bridges in Kanpur

280 SHRI S. M BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for the construction of two over-bridges in Kanpur, as decided previously, and

(b) whether the State Government have agreed to give their share of expenditure and if so, the reasons for delay in the construction of these over-bridges?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) (i) *Road over bridge at Panki*—The estimate amounting to Rs. 27,90,484|- (Railway's share Rs. 14,91,750|- and U P. Government's share Rs. 12,98, 734|-) has been sanctioned.

(ii) *Road over-bridge at Kanpur in replacement of Murray level crossing*—The estimate amounting to Rs. 53,83,697 (Railway's share Rs. 16,08,182 and U.P Government's share Rs 37 75 515 -) has not yet been sanctioned because of non-acceptance of share of cost by the Government of Uttar Pradesh

(b) (i) The Government of U P have agreed to bear their share of cost for the construction of Road over-bridge at Panki The work is already in progress and the overall progress is 55 per cent.

(ii) The work of Road-over-bridge at Murray Level Crossing, has not yet been started because of the non-acceptance by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to bear their share of cost so far.

Dismissal of Railway Employees during recent Strike by Officers below Ranks than the Appointing Authority

281 SHRI S M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the recent strike some of the Railway employees were dismissed by officers who were below the ranks than the appointing authority; and

(b) if so, number of those cases and whether necessary orders have been issued for reinstatement of those employees and if not, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Information is being collected.

and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Award regarding reinstatement of certain Employees of I.D.P.L.

282. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 12 employees, whose services were terminated in 1969 at I.D.P.L. Rishikesh, have since been reinstated after the award given by the Union Labour Minister;

(b) whether they have been paid one-fourth of their wages, and

(c) if so, whether a copy of the award will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). No, Sir. I.D.P.L have raised some issues, in this connection which are being examined. At this stage it is not proposed to lay a copy of the said document on the Table of the House.

मई, 1974 में रेल कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल के दौरान मालगाड़ियां चलाया जाना

283. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल**: क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मई, 1974 में रेल हड़ताल के दौरान कमी वाले राज्यों के लिये गेहूं से लदी मालगाड़िया चलाये जाने में कुछ कठिनाइया महसूस की गई

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस काल में कुल कितनी मालगाड़िया चलाई गई; और

(ग) उन गाड़ियों ने कित ना गेहूं ढोया ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी नही।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नही उठता।

Fertilizer Factories and their Production

284. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fertilizer factories likely to be set up in the financial years 1974-75 and 1975-76 State-wise;

(b) whether the existing factories are giving optimum production at present, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) 14 fertilizer plants, including expansion of some of the existing ones are likely to be completed in the years 1974-75 and 1975-76.

(b) and (c). Capacity utilisation in the operating units is below optimum levels due to (i) technological problems arising out of the ageing equipment, (ii) design and equipment deficiencies; (iii) Non-availability of adequate quantities of the proper quality of raw materials; and (iv) external constraints such as power cut|fluctuations, labour problems etc.

Survey for Nangal-Talwara Railway Line

285. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the final location-cum-

engineering survey for the proposed Nangal-Talwara Railway Line has been started,

(b) if so, the date of starting the survey; and

(c) the likely date of completion of the survey?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) Not yet The survey estimates are under consideration

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Survey for linking of Gaya with Rajgir in Bihar by New Railway Line

286 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether any survey has been ordered for the construction of the Railway line for linking Gaya with Rajgir in Bihar, and

(b) if so the Broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) and (b) A reconnaissance Engineering-cum-Traffic survey is proposed to be taken up during the current financial year from Gaya to Rajgir The Railway have already been asked to submit an estimate for carrying out the said survey.

Setting up of Zonal Labour Advisory Bodies for each Railway Zone

287 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up Zonal Labour Advisory Bodies for each one of the Railway Zones;

(b) if so, the likely date by which the Committees would be set up, and

(c) a brief out-line of the function of these Committees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) No Sir

(b) and (c) Does not arise

Release of Workers and Review of Cases

288 SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the total number of rail workers who have been released after the withdrawal of the Rail strike

(b) the number of those under detention still and whether their cases are being reviewed, and

(c) whether break in service imposed on certain Employees thus will make the employees who had not joined strike senior to those who had joined the strike for purposes of future promotion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) Total No of Railway employees released—19205

(b) 678—These cases are under—process according to Law

(c) No

Movement of Trains during Strike by Railwaymen in May, 1974

299 SHRI M KATHAMUTHU Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) for how many days the Railway employees were on strike since 8th May, 1974;

(b) how many goods trains and passenger trains moved during the strike period; and

(c) what is the total number of goods and passenger trains scheduled to run in the country daily?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The strike commenced at 06 00 hours on 8th May, 1974 and was called off unconditionally on 28th May, 1974.

(b) and (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Wage Bill of Temporary Hands recruited during Railway Strike Period

290 SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons had been recruited as temporary hands during the Railway strike in May;

(b) what was their wage bill, and

(c) how much loss Government had incurred during the strike?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The loss suffered by Railways is Rs. 60 crores approximately.

Fixed Quota of Berths for V.I.Ps. in Second and First Class Compartments

291 SHRI M KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed any quota of berths for the officials, M P Railway Board Members and Ministers in 1st and 2nd Class in all the important trains running from New Delhi to Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Bangalore and Cochin,

(b) if so, how many berths are allotted for each of the above categories in 1st class and second class; and

(c) how many berths are available for reservation by common people from Railway stations and Railway booking offices in second class sleepers and first class in all these trains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes. Certain quotas in first and second class by important trains have been set apart for Members of Parliament, Ministers of the Central/State Governments, high officials etc. who have to undertake journey on short notice on urgent official work.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the information is attached.

STATEMENT

Fixed quota of berths for V.I.Ps. in second and first class compartments

	High Official Requisitions Quota		Parliament House Booking Office		General Public	
	First Class	II Class Berths	First Class	II Class Berths	First Class	II Class Berths
(i) Delhi New Delhi Madras	9	21	2	17	57	242
(ii) Delhi New Delhi Bangalore	4	9	..	..	18	67
(iii) Delhi New Delhi Cochin	2	14	.	8	6	310
(iv) Delhi New Delhi Bombay	24	39	12	32	2 7	68-
(v) Delhi New Delhi Calcutta	17	27	10	45	119	933

NOTE : The above figures do not include accommodation set apart for Defence personnel in various trains.

आन्तरिक सुरक्षा बनाये रखना अधिनियम और भारत सुरक्षा नियमों के अन्तर्गत रेलवे कर्मचारियों पर मुकदमें

292. श्री राम रतन शर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत रेल हड़ताल के सम्बन्ध मे कितने रेल कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध आंतरिक सुरक्षा बनाए रखना अधिनियम और भारत रक्षा नियमो के अन्तर्गत मुकदमे चल रहे है, और

(ख) कितने कर्मचारी अभी भी जेलो में बन्द है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

हड़ताल का मुकाबला करने के लिये किये गये उपाय

293. श्री राम रतन शर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत रेल हड़ताल का मुकाबला करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या-क्या उपाय किये और उस पर सरकार को कितना व्यय करना पड़ा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) हड़ताल का मुकाबला करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये थे :—

(1) कर्मचारियो को यह बतलाने के लिए कि गैरकानूनी हड़ताल मे भाग लेने के क्या परिणाम होंगे, पर्याप्त प्रचार कार्य।

(2) महत्वपूर्ण संस्थानो की समुचित सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सुरक्षा व्यवस्था जिसमे रेलपथ पर गश्त लगाना भी शामिल है।

(3) वफादार कर्मचारियों की सुरक्षा।

(4) कर्मचारियो को डराने धमकाने, हिंसा, तोड़फोड़ आदि जैसी वारदातें रोकने या न होने देने के लिए राज्य सरकारो से सम्पर्क।

(5) आवश्यकतानुसार अनिवार्य सेवाएं चालू रखने के लिए प्रादेशिक सेना का उपयोग करना।

(ख) स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए लगभग 188.09 लाख रुपये खर्च हुए हैं। उपर्युक्त आंकड़ों में राज्य सरकार द्वारा रेलपथ पर गश्त लगाने के लिए किया गया खर्च

शमिल नहीं है क्योंकि नामखाते में डाली जाने वाली वास्तविक रकम अभी तक सूचित नहीं की गयी है।

District Headquarters at Gonda

294. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was no strike by the Railway workers at Gonda Railway station in May, 1974;

(b) whether the workers of that region showed an admirable devotion to their duties, and

(c) whether it is the feeling among the workers there that instead of rewarding a few selected individuals, Gonda should be rewarded by being made a District headquarter again?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) (a) Gonda was affected by the strike.

(b) A good number of workers stuck to their duties

(c) Individuals have been or are being rewarded. After divisionalisation of the Railway, question of reforming a district of Gonda does not arise.

Inferior Quality of Food Supplied in North Eastern and Eastern Railways

295. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is general complaint and dissatisfaction over the inferior quality of food supplied in North Eastern and Eastern Railway;

(b) whether departmental catering will be introduced in all the Railways; and

(c) steps taken to ensure supply of reasonably good quality of food?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) Departmental catering has already been introduced at important stations on all the Zonal Railways.

(c) The following steps are being taken by the Railways to maintain and improve the standard of catering:—

(i) Introduction of low priced packed meals to cater to the requirement of bulk of passenger.

(ii) Gradual replacement of catering through conventional method in dining cars by picking up 'precooked' food at nominated stations on long distance trains to overcome the cooking and cleanliness problems in dining cars

(iii) Proper training of catering staff to enable them to develop professional competence in the field of catering

(iv) Adoption of modern culinary techniques and appliances in the catering establishments at important stations.

(v) Limitation on the maximum holdings of a contractor so that while the contract is viable, he bestows personal attention on his establishment.

(vi) Intensifying supervision of all units by frequent inspections.

Loyal Railway Workers killed during recent Railway Strike

296. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of loyal railway workers killed during the period of recent Railway strike; and

(b) the number of persons if any, arrested, in that connection and the action taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) One.

(b) Nil.

Accident at an Unmanned Railway Crossing between Samar Gopalpur and Rohtak Railway Stations

297. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a truck crashed into a rail engine passing through an unmanned railway crossing between Samar Gopalpur and Rohtak railway stations on June 3, 1974; and

(b) if so, the number of persons killed and injured as a result thereof; and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to prevent such happenings in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, the accident occurred at a manned level crossing gate.

(b) As a result of this accident, 3 occupants of the truck lost their lives and one received minor injuries

To prevent the recurrence of such accidents, gate signals are being installed on either side of this level crossing gate.

Expert Committee to Re-Examine Financial Structure of Railways

298. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for setting up an Expert Committee to re-examine financial structure of the Railways in various development programmes is under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the time by which the Committee is expected to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Enquiry into Re-Sale of Tickets at Ghaziabad, Muradnagar and Modinagar (Northern Railway)

299. SHRI B. SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7817 on the 23rd April, 1974 regarding re-sale of tickets at Ghaziabad, Muradnagar and Modinagar (Northern Railway) and state:

(a) whether the proceedings of the enquiry have been finalised; and

(b) if so, with what result?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The enquiry report has since been received and is under examination.

Entry of RPF Personnel into Parcel Clerks Residences at Kalka Station

300. SHRI MAHA DEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3839 on the 30th April, 1974 regarding entry of R.P.F. Personnel into Parcel Clerks residences at Kalka station and state:

(a) whether the R.P.F. personnel charged with such serious offences, have been placed under suspension; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The R.P.F. Personnel involved in this case have since been ordered to be placed under suspension.

(b) Does not arise.

Oil Exploration in Bihar

301. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any effort has been made to explore for oil bearing formations in Bihar, and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) Yes Sir

(b) On the basis of the results of geophysical and geological surveys two wells one each at Raxaul and Rauta were drilled Both of them were found to be dry and abandoned

Amenities for Passengers of Newly Converted II Class

302 SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Class III has been abolished in the Railways from 1st April, 1974;

(b) if so the cost of conversion of Class III into Class II zone-wise, and

(c) whether this change represents a mere change of nomenclature or it is going to improve amenities to the former Class III passengers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) From 1-4-1974, the previous second class has been abolished and the old third class renamed as second class

(b) The conversion of the previous second class coaches into third class coaches did not involve any expenditure except by way of repainting the seat numbers and class name on the coaches, which was not singnficant.

(c) This change represents merely a change of nomenclature without any change in the standard of amenities provided in the previous third class which is now applicable to the new second class

Blue Colouring of Kerosene Oil

303 SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to add blue colour to kerosene oil to prevent its adulteration with Petrol, and

(b) if so, when will this decision be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) and (b) The proposal to add a blue dye to kerosene oil has been under consideration of the Government Possibilities of developing indigenous dye are also being explored Import of dye for this purpose will add to the burden on our foreign exchange resources and has to be avoided Implementation of this decision will therefore have to await development of indigenous dye suitable for the purpose Some manufacturers have made offers already and these are being studied

Drilling Operations by Sagar Samrat

304 SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether 'Sagar Samrat' will be stuck at the first well on Bombay High till the current monsoons are over;

(b) the reasons why it could not be shifted to a second location; and

(c) the set-back in off-shore drilling programme on account of this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c) Sagar Samrat is presently in the Bombay harbour and is awaiting fair weather to move to the next drilling location in the Bombay High structure. Unless there is a reasonable lull period during the current monsoons, Sagar Samrat cannot jack-up at the next location till September Such contingencies, on account of unfavourable weather conditions, are not unusual in offshore drilling operations

Consignments booked underweight from Delhi to Howrah by Parcel Staff, Delhi Station

305 SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 6117 on the 9th April, 1974, regarding investigation into consignments booked under-weight from Delhi to Howrah by Parcel Staff, Delhi station and state

(a) whether the probe to ascertain the extent of the leakage of Railway revenue during the years 1970-71 has since been ordered and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) Yes

(b) Does not arise.

Purchase of Drilling Rigs

306 SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have placed orders for supply of eleven oil drilling rigs with certain firms from three different countries, viz., Rumania, Soviet Union and the United States of America;

(b) if so, the reasons of placing the orders with three different firms and not with one firm or one country and the salient features of these orders; and

(c) how much money in foreign exchange the country would have to spend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Depending on the availability and suitability and taking into account the need to conserve free foreign exchange orders were placed as follows —

(i) 3 Nos BU 80 Rigs from Russia capable of drilling upto 2,800 metres

(ii) 4 Nos of 4 000 metres capacity and 2 Nos of 5 000 metres capacity Rigs from Rumania, and

(iii) 2 Nos of diesel electric rigs of 5 000 metres capacity from USA

(c) Rs 1,279 19 lakhs

Contracts for Offshore Oil Exploration

307 SHRI RAMKANWAR, SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had consulted some other foreign countries besides the USA before awarding the contract for offshore exploration in Bengal and Kutch basins;

(b) if so, the names of the countries so consulted and the main points of terms and conditions offered by them; and

(c) how far these terms are disadvantageous in comparison to the USA who have been finally awarded the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). A large number of companies including several from Canada, France, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the U.S.A. were invited to submit their bids for the offshore areas. The bids were evaluated for technical and financial competence, willingness to undertake expenditious exploration and to give an effective work commitment, agreement to sell the contractor's share of oil produced to the ONGC, etc. The contracts for the Bengal and Kutch basins have been awarded to two parties who agreed to the best terms. Certain parties from several countries did not accept the minimum terms and were, therefore, excluded from the negotiations.

Recommendations of the Working Group on the Cost Structure of Bulk Drugs

308. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the recommendations of the working group on the cost structure of 24 bulk drugs; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the recommendations made and the decisions taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMISALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). A statement containing Government's decision on the recommendations of the Working Group set up the chairmanship of Chairman, Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices, on the two specific terms of referene viz., (i) prices of 23 bulk drugs and gelatine capsules; and (ii) Conversion Norms for Process loss, Packaging charge etc, was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 19th April, 1974. The recommendations made by the Group under the residuary term of reference are under consideration of Government.

Procurement of Wagons during 1974

309. SHRI RAM KANWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wagons proposed to be procured by the Railways during 1974;

(b) whether a supplementary order for supply of 5000 wagons has recently been placed by the Railway Board;

(c) whether the supply against the orders placed earlier has been executed fully, if not, the number of wagons received and whether the manufacturers have not agreed to entertain the supplementary order for 5000 wagons; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) (a) During the period from 1.1.1974 to 30.6.1974 a total number of 5701.6 wagons in terms of four wheelers have been received from the Railway Workshops as well as Wagon Builders. It is expected to receive further 5700 wagons from 1.7.1974 to 31.12.1974.

(b) Offers for placing supplementary orders for about 5,000 wagons in terms of four wheelers were made to the Wagon Builders, at 1973-74 contract prices.

(c) and (d). Supply against the contracts placed earlier on the Wagon Builders has not been executed fully. During 1973-74, 10279 wagons in terms of four wheelers have been supplied. On 1-4-1974 the Wagon Building Industry had outstanding quantity of 35068.8 waogns in terms of four wheelers against 1969-70, 1970-71, 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 wagon building contracts. The delivery periods against these contracts extend upto 30-6-1976

Out of the offers for supplementary orders of about 5000 wagons in terms of four wheelers, 4479 wagons have not been accepted by Wagon Builders The reason indicated by the Wagon Builders for non-acceptance of the offers is that 1973-74 contract pirces have become unworkable due to steep increases in wages, cost of steel, bought out components and overheads

Explosion in a Fertilizer Plant near Madras

310 SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an explosion took place in the fertiliser plant near Madras on 23rd June, 1974 killing more than ten persons; and

(b) if so, reasons of the explosion and the action taken by Government against the plant officials responsible for the accident?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) Yes, Sir; the accident resulted in the death of 9 persons by scalding and asphxiation.

(b) The accident was caused by the rupture of the catecarb semilean solution pipeline at a bend spiashing the hot postassium carbonate solution into the adjoining control room after shattering the safety glass pane. A Committee appointed by the MFL mangement to mvestigate into the accident has attributed it to erosion-corrosion of the pipeline at the point of rupture. The iffvestigations did not indicate any negligence. Several measures to prevent such accidents have been recommended and are being implemented.

पूर्वोत्तर सीमान्त रेलवे के कटिहार डिवीजन में नौकरी से हटाये गये रेल कर्मचारी

311. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :** क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) रेलवे हड़ताल के दौरान पूर्वोत्तर सीमान्त रेलवे के कटिहार डिवीजन मे कितने रेल कर्मचारियो को नौकरी से हटाया गया ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उन्हें काम पर वापस आने देने के लिए आदेश जारी कर दिये हैं, और

(ग) यदि हा , तो कितने कर्मचारी काम पर फिर से हाजिर हो गये है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) (क) से (ग) अनुशासन और अर्न ल नियम के अधीन 1100 रेल कर्मचारियो को हटाया गया अथवा बर्खास्त किया गया था। उनके द्वारा की गयी अपीलो पर उक्त नियमो के अनुसार विचार करके, अब तक 531 कर्मचारियो को काम पर आने की अनुमति दी गयी है ?

कटिहार (पूर्वोत्तर सीमान्त रेलवे) के रेलवे कर्मचारियों तथा विपक्ष सभा सदस्यों की गिरफ्तारी

312. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :** क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल हड़ताल के दौरान आतंरिक सुरक्षा बनाए रखने सम्बन्धी अधिनियम तथा अन्य उपबन्धो के अन्तर्गत सरकार द्वारा पूर्वोत्तर सीमात रेलवे के कटिहार डिवीजन के कितने कर्मचारी गिरफ्तार किए गए ;

(ख) क्या उक्त हड़ताल के दौरान विधान सभा सदस्य श्री युवराज सिंह तथा अन्य विधायकों को कटिहार मे गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया था , और

(ग) यदि हा, तो ये विधेयक और कर्मचारी कब तक छोड दिए जायेंगे ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) गिरफ्तार किये गये कर्मचारियों की कुल सख्या नीचे बतायी गयी है —

(i) आतरिक सुरक्षा अनुरक्षण अधिनियम	25
(ii) भारत सुरक्षा नियम	100
(iii) अन्य नियम	94

(ख) बिहार के केवल सर्वश्री युवराज सिंह और राज किशोर सिंह विधायकों को ही गिरफ्तार किया गया था।

(ग) श्री राज किशोर सिंह को जमानत पर रिहा कर दिया गया है परन्तु श्री युवराज सिंह अभी हिरासत मे हैं। रिहा किये गये रेल कर्मचारियो की सख्या नीचे बतायी गयी है —

किस नियम के अधीन गिरफ्तार किये गये	रिहा किये गये
(i) आतरिक सुरक्षा अनुरक्षण अधिनियम के अधीन	5
(ii) भारत रक्षा नियमों के अधीन	100
(iii) अन्य नियमों के अधीन	62

बरौनी और कटिहार लाइन पर चलने वाली जनता और पार्सल गाड़ियों का रद्द किया जाना

313. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की बरौनी एव कटिहार मेल लाइन पर चलने वाली जनता गाडी तथा पार्सल गाडी हड़ताल के कई महीनो पूर्व बन्द कर दी गई थी ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का उक्त दोनो यात्री गाडियो को पुन बरौनी और कटिहार के बीच चालू करने का विचार है , और

(ग) यदि नही, तो क्या सरकार इलाहाबाद-जोगबनी एक्सप्रेस को बरौनी और कटिहार के बीच प्रत्येक रेलवे स्टेशन पर ठहराने की व्यवस्था करेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) कोयले की कमी के कारण कटिहार-बरौनी खण्ड के केवल कटिहार-खगड़िया भाग पर चलने वाली 33 अप/34 डाउन कटिहार-लखनऊ जनता तेज सवारी गाडियो को और 503 अप/504 डाउन कटिहार बरौनी पार्सल सवारी गाडियो को क्रमश 10-12-73 तथा 5-11-73 से रद्द किया गया था ।

(ख) इजन कोयले की उपलब्धता में सुधार होते ही ये गाड़ियां फिर से चलायी जायेंगी ।

(ग) कटिहार-खगड़िया/बरौनी के रास्ते चल रही 6 जोड़ी मेल/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के अतिरिक्त समस्त कटिहार-बरौनी खण्ड पर दो जोड़ी सवारी गाड़ियां और इस खण्ड के कुछ हिस्से पर तीन जोड़ी सवारी गाड़ियां इस समय भी चल रही हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त

37 अप/38 डाउन प्रयाग एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां जो कटिहार-बरौनी खण्ड के 23 स्टेशनों में से 15 पर रुकती हैं । अतः शेष स्टेशनों पर इस एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी का ठहराव आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया है ।

Report of Inquiry into Malpractices Committed in by-election in Gaighata in West Bengal

314 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Election Commission has submitted the report of its inquiry into the allegations of malpractices during the bye-election held in the Gaighata constituency in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the salient features of the findings of the report;

(c) whether any recommendation has been made by the Commission in this regard;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to take any action to ensure free and fair elections in the light of the findings or recommendations of the Commission; and

(e) if so, salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY): (a) The Election Commission directed the Chief Electoral Officer of the State Government of West Bengal to conduct an inquiry into the matter and the Chief Electoral Officer has submitted his report.

(b) Groups of youngmen, some of them armed with weapons, threatened the polling parties either in the small hours of the morning preceding the poll or at different times of the day of poll and vitiated the poll by tampering with the ballot papers and ballot boxes at the eleven polling stations in the Gaighata Assembly constituency. The Presiding Officers were frightened and they yielded to threats. At some places, villagers of the locality created further disturbance. Thus, the polling arrangements at the eleven affected polling stations on 24th February, 1974 were disrupted.

(c) to (e). In order that such happenings may not occur in future, the Election Commission has issued necessary instructions to the Chief Electoral Officer and the State Government to depute adequate police force for the safety of polling material, polling personnel, voters, etc. The Chief Electoral Officer has also been directed to carefully instruct the Presiding Officers about the reasons underlying the various rules governing elections so that they may fully understand the electoral procedure and take necessary action at the appropriate time.

Normal running of Trains

315. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI DHAMANKAR:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether running of passenger and goods train after the last Railway strike has reached normally and all the cancelled trains restored; and

(b) if so, when such a stage was reached?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). By 1-7-74, all Zonal Railways have been able to achieve running of passanger carrying trains slightly higher than the pre-strike level. These restorations were done in phases and include some trains cancelled prior to the strike. However, a few of those train services cancelled due to the strike are yet to be restored. The restoration of these services will be reviewed as the situation improves further.

With the progressive improvement in the position the running of goods services is being normalised.

Development of different Forces and expenditure incurred during Strike period

316 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway authorities in different parts of the country engaged Central and State Armed police, auxiliary forces and B.S.F. besides Railway police during the last Railway strike;

(b) if so, break-up of number of extra police and armed police and other forces used by Eastern, North-east Frontier Railway, South Eastern Railway, Central, Northern and other Railways, zone-wise and the expenditure incurred by the Railways for this purpose during the said period;

(c) whether non official volunteers were also engaged by different Railway authorities and if so, the zone-wise number of such volunteers and the purpose for which their services were asked for; and

(d) expenditure incurred for making payment for meals, tiffins conveyance and other allowances to such volunteers and the account out of which such expenditure was incurred?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

"Hamara Radio and General Industries Ltd."

317. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a company named "Hamara Radio and General Industries Ltd." had been registered in Delhi;

(b) if so, where its head office is situated;

(c) whether the said Company has gone into liquidation; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS. (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) Yes Sir. M/s. Hamara Radio and General Industries Limited was registered in the State of Delhi on 8th December, 1946

(b) Its registered office was situated at 12, Alipur Road, Civil Lines, Delhi at the time of registration but with effect from 10.8 1956 has been changed to 4312, Ram Kutir, 3, Darya Ganj, Delhi

(c) and (d). Yes Sir The reason for bringing the company into creditors Voluntary winding up as stated by the company in the explanatory statement is as under:

"The company has been working at a loss as no trading activities are going on. The creditors can not be paid as such winding up by creditors is necessary".

Publication of Railway Time Tables

318. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many times in a year large scale changes in the running of passenger, express and mail trains are made;

(b) whether the Railway Time Tables published by the Railway Board, Zonal Railway administrations, or private publishers keep pace with the changes;

(c) the reasons for which Railway Time Tables are now published once a year instead of twice a year; and

(d) when do Railways propose to revert to biennial (two times a year) publications of the Railway Time Tables?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Once a year when the new time table is brought into force.

(b) However, a few mid-term changes in the schedules of trains necessitated by operational and traffic public through press notifications and notices on the station Notice Boards.

(c) Mainly on considerations of effecting economy.

(d) There is no proposal at present to revert to the practice of issuing time tables twice a year

Machinery dealing with Cases of Railwaymen affected by recent strike

319 SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers and other ranks, including lower categories of employees of the Railways, who are under suspension, notices of dismissal, discharge or kept off from services under any other way:

(b) whether such of them as tender apology or make adequate amend are likely to be taken back to service;

(c) by what time the majority of cases are likely to be settled one way or the other finally; and

(d) what is the machinery dealing with cases of Railwaymen affected by the last Railway strike?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The number of employees who are still under suspension because of Court/Police cases or for departmental proceedings against them is as under:-

(i) Officers Class I and II—Nil.

(ii) Railway servants Class III and IV.—2376.

(b) to (d): In all departmental proceedings against the railway employees they have the right of appeal under the Discipline & Appeal Rules. In cases of employees who are under suspension because of the Court|Police cases against them, action will be taken on finalisation of those cases on merits of each case.

Loss due to deliberate acts of violence and sabotage by Striking Railwaymen in May, 1974

320 SHRI S. C SAMANTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss and damage to the Railway property, rolling stock and of any other kind caused by striking Railmen by deliberate acts of violence and sabotage in May, 1974; and

(b) in how many cases, culprits were apprehended and what action is being taken against those still at large?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Rs. 66 lakhs approximately.

(b) Arrests have been made in 40 cases. Police investigation in the remaining cases is in progress and efforts are being made to apprehend the accused still at large.

Steps taken to improve Industrial relations to avoid financial difficulties

321. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways face a staggering deficit of another Rs. 200 crores in addition to the budget short-fall of Rs. 55 crores;

(b) if so, what specific steps are being taken to overcome the financial difficulties by improving productivity and elimination of wasteful practices and to ensure optimum utilisation of the existing stock; and

(c) what steps are being taken to mprove the industrial relation and ffect organisational changes to restore armonius labour/employer relations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Additional deficit at the end of 1974-75 cannot be assessed with any degree of certitude at this stage. It is, however, apprehended that deficit of Rs. 52.79 crores projected in the budget will go up mainly due to—

(i) Increase in dearness allowance;

(ii) concessions given to railwaymen; and

(iii) loss of earnings on account of railwaymen's strike.

(b) Vigorous measures are being being taken to control expenditure under such heads as use of stores and materials, contingencies, travelling allowance, daily allowance, petrol consumption compensation for goods lost or damaged, etc. Studies have been undertaken to improve the utilisation of rolling stock by reducing time on repairs and detention at terminals and yards. A system of exchequer control has been introduced to regulate cash expenditure within the budgetary provision.

(c) By and large industrial relations on Railways have been generally cordial but for the unfortunate misguided action of a section of Railway employees in restoring to an illegal strike recently.

The Permanent Negotiating Machinery and the Joint Consultative Machinery are adequate forums for resolving grievances across the table. In addition there exists a fairly strong Departmental Welfare Organisation to look after the labour and their problems.

Cut in Supply of Furnace Oil to Industries

322. DR. H. P. SHARMA:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have further cut furnace oil supplies for industries;

(b) if so, how far the supplies of this item to the industries have been cut this year from time to time;

(c) what steps have been taken to ensure that core-industries do not suffer for want of this commodity, and

(d) how far the industries are starving for want of this item by way of idle capacity and the loss in production likely to be caused thereby this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). With effect from January 1974 supplies of furnance oil are being made after the imposition of 10 per cent efficiency sayings cut on all consumers. While this cut continues, an additional 10 per cent cut has been imposed, from May, 1974, on all industries other than 33 industries which are considered more crucial to economy.

(d) 10 per cent cut aplicable to all consumers is by way of efficiency savings and the feasibility of 10 per cent economy without impairing production has generally been accepted by the industry. As regards industrial units which are 100 per cent export oriented and which do not use any imported raw material, the 10 per cent cut is also being waived if fuel efficiency studies by expert organisations like National Productivity Council

have established that a particular unit concerned is observing maximum fuel efficiency practices. Additionally, a Public Notice has been issued by Chief Controlled of Imports & exports on 24.6.1974 which enables exporting units to include furnance oil in the list of their REP Entitlements against exports so that this additional availability of furnance oil can be used to supplement their requirements.

In view of above measures, no cases of industries starving for want of furnance oil by way of additional capacity or incurring loss in production have been reported.

Fire in petro-chemical factory at Vatva near Ahmedabad

323. DR. H P SHARMA:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a petro-chemical factory at Vatva near Ahmedabad which processed crude oil to manufacture solvent oil, was reduced to ashes in a big fire;

(b) if so, the cause of the fire; and

(c) the extent of loss sustained and the loss of imported capital goods involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Power transformers missing from Railway Wagon

324. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a railway wagon which had left Bhopal in the middle of April, 1974 carrying some 220 KV. power Transformers worth over Rs. 7 lakhs for Orissa State Electricity Board has yet to reach its destination; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter and results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) A wagon loaded with a Power Transformer which left Bhopal on 20-4-74 for Talcher in Orissa has ben delivered to the consignee at destination on 29-6-74 under clear receipt.

(b) Does not arise.

Incentives to Indian Drug Manufacturers to Avert Drug Famine

325. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the steps Government propose to take to save the country from Drug Famine, particularly the incentives proposed to be given to Indian manufacturers of drugs and pharmaceuticals *vis-a-vis* steps to reduce the hold of foreign firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

There is no drug famine in the country. Reports of occasional shortages of certain Proprietary drugs, in some parts of the country, for which similar preparations of other manufacturers are also available, are received in the Ministry, from State Drug Controllers, from time to time. On receipt of such reports the manufacturing units are contacted and advised to ensure supplies of drugs to areas from which reports of shortages are received and to ensure their continuity of supply.

Besides these measures Government have also taken following measures:-

(i) Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals have constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Jaishukhlal Hathi which *inter alia* is engaged in examining measures for promoting the rapid growth of the drug industry and particularly of the Indian and Small Scale Industries Sector.

(ii) Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals have also constituted a high level group for inter-ministrial Co-ordination in the field of drugs and pharmaceuticals to resolve any problems experienced by the pharmaceutical industry including pricing of products, production, import, availability of raw materials etc. with a view to augment production of drugs in the country

(iii) More and more items are being canalised for import through S.T.C. to ensure that drugs are made available in sufficient quantity and at reasonable prices

(iv) In case of bulk drugs intermediates which are imported by STC, arrangements have been made/are being madef or import of adequate quantities.

In order to encourage the Indian sector of the Industry and to reduce the hold of foreign firms, the proposals of foreign companies for expansion are regulated as follows:—

(i) The Indian sector of industry is given preference in approval of manufacturing schemes and moreover within certain permissible limits Indian units having investment upto Rs. 5 crores are not required to obtain an industrial licence under the Industries (Dev. & Reg.) Act, 1951.

(ii) Manufacture of increasing number of bulk drugs through public sector undertakings;

(iii) Industrial licences are usually not issued to foreign firms for producing formulations unless linked with the production of bulk drugs;

(iv) They are asked to take up production of bulk drugs from more basic stages and to make available a suitable portion of their bulk drugs production to non associated formulators in the country as a condition for being permitted expansion m capacity or for taking up new activity.

(v) Appropriate export obligations are imposed as a condition for permitting expansion m capacity or taking up new activity.

(vi) Small scale drug units with an annual turnover not exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs have been exempted from the operation of certain provisions of paragraphs 9, 10 and 13 of the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1970, regarding prior approval of Government for fixing/revising the prices of drug formulations

Imposition of condition for sale of Drugs on Manufacturers

326. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of Rs. 2 crore sales with bulk drug manufacturing was imposed under pressure from O.P.P.I., to check the Indian firms in organised sector from reaching the 5th Five Year Plan targets in drugs manufacturing; and

(b) if not, the grounds for imposition of this condition and its effect on the Indian sector of industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No Sir.

(b) No such condition exists in the Industrial Licensing Policy. According to the Industrial Licensing Policy announced in Feb., 1973 the drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry has been

included in the list of Industries for which foreign majority companies and companies belonging to large houses are also eligible for participation.

For self-reliance in the field drugs and pharmaceuticals, it is essential that the production of bulk drugs is increased. Indian companies having large annual sales turnover exceeding Rs. 2 crores are also expected to contribute their efforts towards this end.

Withdrawal of Chain Pulling Device from Trains

327. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to disconnect the alarm chain system in Mail/Express trains to check delays in trains reaching their destinations; and

(b) on which Railway chain pulling is maximum?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The Zonal Railways have already been authorised to blank off alarm chain appartaus on such Mail and Express trains which are frequently affected by unjustified alarm chain pulling.

(b) The incidence of alarm chain pulling during 1973-74 was highest on the North Eastern Railway.

Appointment of an Indian agent of American Companies entrusted with Offshore Oil exploration

328. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state whether any Indian agent has been appointed by the American companies entrusted with offshore drilling operation, if so, on what commission and terms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): We have no information on this subject.

Discovery of Oil while installing a Hand-pump in Delhi

329. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a few labourers while digging earth in West Patel Nagar to instal a hand-pump for a dairy owner found oil flowing a few feet under the earth's surface;

(b) whether a sample of the oil was collected by Oil and Natural Gas Commission officials and an expert was called from the O&NGC headquarters in Dehradun to examine it; and

(c) if so, the results of investigation conducted by the O & N.G.C.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) ONGC received information about occurence of oil traces in a tubewell in the area.

(b) Samples were collected and analysed in the Institute of Petroleum Exploration of ONGC at Dehra Dun.

(c) The tests confirmed that the sample was not crude oil.

Corrosion of over head installations and fittings due to Atmospheric Pollution between Kalyan and Titwala Stations

330. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Railway Administration is incurring heavy losses as a result of corrosion of over head installations and fittings due to

atmospheric pollution by chemical factories which have come up between Kalyan and Titwala stations; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken by the Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The corrosion of Railways' 110 KV transmission lines caused by atmospheric pollution is resulting in increased maintenance cost and some interruptions to power supply.

(b) Diversion of the transmission lines, away from the vicinity of such factories is under consideration.

Empty wagons moving from Bombay Area to Igatpuri

331. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of empty wagons are moving daily from Bombay area to Igatpuri;

(b) whether Government have considered any proposal to allot these empty wagons for loading and unloading between these two stations at concessional rate; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) (a) Yes. Some empty wagons are moved in the normal course after meeting the demands of the Bombay area for loading of coal in the Pench, Chanda and Umrer collieries and for loading other essential commodities like foodgrains, sugar, cement, cotton, lime stone and perishables like oranges, fruits, etc. over Bhusaval, Nagpur & Jabalpur Divisions.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise

Annual requirement of Creosote by Indian Railways

332. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual requirement of Cresote by Indian Railways and the approximate value thereof;

(b) the quantity procurred through indigenous sources and through imports; and

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The current annual requirements are estimated at around 5800 tonnes worth about Rs. 49.3 lakhs.

(b) The requirements are normally met through indigenous sources. However, in 1972 an emergent import of 4400 tonnes was ordered to overcome the then prevailing shortage.

(c) 4145 tonnes of the material involving Rs 38.2 lakhs approximately in foreign exchange has been received so far. No further supplies are expected.

Full production of Locomotives by D.L.W., Varanasi

333 SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi has not yet attained full production of Locomotives although a decade had elapsed since commencement of production; and

(b) if so, the shortfall in production and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that the Diesel

Locomotive Works at Varanasi has yet to achieve the rated production capacity. Starting in 1964 with the assembly of Broad Gauge locomotives received in knocked-down condition, subsequently the production was diversified to include the manufacture of Metre Gauge locomotives also (1968). Along with gradually improving production, progressive indigenization has been introduced.

(b) A statement showing the targets of production initially envisaged, the revised figures and actual achievements is placed in the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No LT-8014/74]

The reasons for Diesel Locomotive Works not achieving the rated production capacity are given below:—

(i) Non-receipt of adequate and timely supplies of electrical traction equipment from M/s. BHEL (since improved);

(ii) tardy development of indigenous sources of supply for basic inputs, *e.g.* castings/forgings etc;

(iii) restricted availability of foreign exchange (tied to specified aid programmes) for imported supplies, and belated/scanty receipts of the latter;

(iv) sporadic incidence of labour indiscipline, (particularly pronounced during last two years);

(v) constraints on power supply and frequent load shedding, necessitating rescheduling of working hours and disjointed functioning of the factory, which had to be put on to single shift working on occasion; and

(vi) diversion of vital supplies to the Railways to meet emergency requirements, and the need to manufacture (apart from 'repair and return') components as "spares parts", not originally envisaged in the Project Report for establishment of the factory.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

12 hrs.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): इससे पहले कि आप श्री के० आर० गणेश या श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी को सभा पटल पर कागज पत्र रखने के लिए कहें इन कागज पत्रों के बारे में मुझे कुछ कहना है। गुजरात के बारे में एक अधिसूचना ऐसी सभा पटल पर रखी जा रही है जिसका केवल अंग्रेजी संस्करण है, हिन्दी अनुवाद नहीं है। श्री गणेश ने कल यह कहा था

"The State Government do not have arrangements for bringing out the authoritative Hindi version of such notifications issued by them."

क्या इसका अर्थ यह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार आशा करती है कि अलग अलग राज्य सरकारें हिन्दी में लिख कर केन्द्र को भेजेंगी ? अब राज्यों की अलग अलग भाषाएं हैं। राज्य अपनी अपनी भाषाओं में काम करेंगे। लेकिन उनके द्वारा भेजा गया कोई कागज पत्र अगर यहां सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है तो उसका हिन्दी अनुवाद भी साथ आना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल भी आपने यह सवाल उठाया था। मैंने कहा था कि जो बीज पार्लियामेंट से आए उसके बारे में क्या प्रैक्टिस होनी चाहिये, इसको एग्जेमिन किया जाना चाहिये। उन्होंने कहा था कि समय कम था। मैंने कहा था कि कोई कायदा इसके बारे में सोचना पड़ेगा। स्टेट से कागज आते हैं, पार्लियामेंट में उन पर विचार होना होता है तो उसके बारे में प्रोसीजर और प्रैक्टिस वही होनी चाहिये जैसे पार्लियामेंट

अध्यक्ष महोदय

की चलती है । यह चीज जहां सेंट्रल रूल है उस पर भी लागू होती है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कल आपने कह दिया, आज भी वे अंग्रेजी में ही रख रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रात भर में क्या फर्क पड़ सकता है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप नोटिफिकेशन को देखें । यह नौ मई को जारी किया गया था । इनके पास दो महीनों से ज्यादा का समय था । क्या इस बीच इसका हिन्दी अनुवाद नहीं हो सकता था ? सदन में इन्होंने कहा कि आफिशल लैंगुएज लैजिस्लेटिव कमिशन इस लायक नहीं है—(व्यवधान) यह सिलसिला कब तक चलेगा । सदन अपने द्वारा बनाए गए कानून का उल्लंघन कब तक बरदास्त करेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल आपने यह सवाल उठाया था । सारे सवाल को एग्जैमिन करना है । मैंने कल इस पर अपना रूलिंग भी दिया था ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप एक तारीख तय कर दें इसके बारे में । उस तारीख के बाद इसको इजाजत नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बतलाना पड़ेगा कि कितनी देर पहले का कोई कागज है । जो बिलकुल मौके पर आए उसके बारे में सोचा जा सकता है ।

श्री पी० जी० मावलंकर (अहमदाबाद) : यह कहा गया था कि गुजरात में हिन्दी में अनुवाद करने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । यह सच बात नहीं है । गुजरात में हिन्दी का बहुत प्रभाव है । हिन्दी का अध्ययन वहां बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर होता है । मेरी जानकारी यह है कि गुजरात सरकार हिन्दी के अनुवाद के लिये व्यवस्था है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर है तो भेजा क्यों नहीं ?

श्री पी० जी० मावलंकर : आपके माध्यम से यही तो मैं गवर्नमेंट से जानना चाहता हूं । यह प्रश्न बार बार उठाया गया है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि गुजरात सरकार में यह व्यवस्था है । हिन्दी जानने वालों की गुजरात में लाखों में संख्या है । यह कहना कि गुजरात सरकार में हिन्दी अनुवाद करने वाला ही नहीं, ठीक नहीं है । मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि हिन्दी का अनुवाद गुजरात में होना चाहिये और यहां आना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आपके यहां व्यवस्था है तो ऐसा ही होना चाहिये ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): May I make one submission? At your level there must be a Committee to see what breaches are committed of the Acts that we pass. Here is a definite one which says that there must be a Hindi translation of all these, and why is it that the Central Government have not taken upon itself the task of translating them in Hindi? This is a constant refrain in the House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नीतिराज सिंह भी एक वक्तव्य रखने वाले हैं, जिस का हिन्दी अनुवाद नहीं रखा जा रहा है । यह विधि मंत्रालय का काम है कि अनुवाद की व्यवस्था को मजबूत करे और कोई भी कागज पत्र सभा पटल पर ऐसा न आने दे जिस का हिन्दी अनुवाद समय में न हो । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी व्यवस्था कब तक हो जाएगी ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Why cannot you prevent the Government from committing lapses everyday deliberately

in utter contempt for the Chair and this House? We are now watch-dogs of the people here.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक ही बार में कई खड़े हो जाते हैं और जो मर्जी में आता है कहना शुरू कर देते हैं। यह अच्छा नहीं है। कल मैंने इजाजत दे दी थी और उन्होंने रेज इस सवाल की कर दिया था। आज आप सब फिर खड़े हो रहे हैं ——

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी को कहिये कि जिस का हिन्दी अनुवाद साथ नहीं है वह कागज आज तो मेज पर रख दें लेकिन कल से आप रखने नहीं देंगे।

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) . आपने कल यह कहा था कि शीघ्र से शीघ्र इसमें कुछ किया जाए ताकि इस तरह की बातें बन्द हों। वैसे श्री मावलंकर ने कहा है कि वहां अनुवाद की व्यवस्था है लेकिन हमारी अधिकृत सूचना यह है कि गुजरात सरकार में हिन्दी में अनुवाद करने की अधिकृत व्यवस्था नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी यह मामला इस तरह से नहीं चलेगा। कानून हमने किस लिए पास किया है ? राज भाषा अधिनियम को पास करने का मतलब क्या था ?

श्री पी० जी० मावलंकर . गुजरात में हिन्दी में अनुवाद करने की व्यवस्था है, वहां हिन्दी का अभ्यास है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर है तो मैं पता करूंगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर गुजरात में नहीं है तो केन्द्र में होना चाहिये। .....(व्यवधान).....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सर्दी कितने दिन चलेगी?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (मुरैना) : जब तक जिन्दा रहेंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : तमिलनाडु जैसे राज्यों से हम आशा नहीं करते हैं कि वे हिंदी में भेजें। अनुवाद की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्र की है।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Not only Gujarat but the whole of India is a lover of Hindi.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Let Gujarat have a government, the problem will be solved.

MR. SPEAKER: He says—Mr. Mavalankar, I am sorry my throat is somewhat coarse to-day.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): On whom were you shouting at?

MR. SPEAKER. Mr. Mavalankar says that there is some arrangement and I will enquire if there is any arrangement in Gujarat

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That is not the point.

SHRI PILOO MODY: That is irrelevant. The responsibility is that of the Central Government

MR. SPEAKER: If there is any arrangement for Hindi translation in Gujarat, it should have been clearly told to them that they send the Hindi version also. Mr. Mavalankar says that there is arrangement.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): The States have no machinery to translate. It is for the Central Government to do it.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling yesterday and I stick to it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप एक तारीख तय कर दें। ये रोज रोज अंग्रेजी में लाते रहें और यह मामला रोज उठता रहे, यह ठीक नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : यहां वैसे वैसे नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आज आप इनको रखने से मना कर देंगे तो कल हिन्दी में ये ले आएंगें । आप अपनी ताकत को तो देखिये । इनको रखने से मना कर के आप देखें और आप को पता चल जाएगा कि कल को ये हिन्दी अनुवाद ले आएंगे ।

NOTIFICATINS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, GUJARAT SALES TAX ACT, ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Sir, On behalf of Shri K. R Ganesh, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of Notification No. G S.R. 307(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 1974, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7096/74].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G S.R. 275(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th June, 1974, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944, together with an explanatory memorandum [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-7097/74].

(3) (i) A copy of Notification No. (GHN 261) GST 1074/(S. 49)-(32)-TH published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 9th May, 1974 making certain amendments to Notification No. (GHN 627) GST 1070/(S. 49)—TH dated the 29th April, 1970, under sub-section (3) of section 49 of the Gujarat Sales Tax Act, 1969, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Notification.

(4) (i) A copy of the Gujarat Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No (GHN 266) GSR-1074/(13)TH in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 29th May, 1974, under sub-section (5) of section 86 of the Gujarat Sales Tax Act, 1969 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Notification.

(5) (i) A copy of the Bombay Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Gujarat Third Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. (GHN—264) MSA-1074/(22)-TH in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 21st May, 1974, under sub-section (4) of section 36 of the Bombay Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1958, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above

Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7098/74.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER PRESIDENTIAL AND VICE-PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS ACT, REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT, DELIMITATION ACT, ETC.

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : मैं सभा पटल पर निम्नलिखित पत्र रखता हूं :—

(1) राष्ट्रपतीय तथा उप राष्ट्रपतीय निर्वाचन अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 21 की उपधारा (3) के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रपतीय तथा उपराष्ट्रपतीय निर्वाचन नियम, 1974 (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण), की एक प्रति जो भारत के राजपत्र, दिनांक 21 मई, 1974 में अधिसूचना संख्या सा० सां० 305 (इ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7099/74.]

(2) लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 169 की उपधारा (3) के अन्तर्गत निर्वाचन संचालन (संशोधन) नियम, 1974 (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति, जो भारत के राजपत्र, दिनांक 8 मई, 1974 में अधिसूचना संख्या सा० आ० 286 (इ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8000/74.]

(3) लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1950 की धारा 13 की उपधारा (3) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक एक प्रति :—

(एक) परिषद् निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का परिसीमन (बम्बई) संशोधन आदेश, 1974, जो भारत के राजपत्र दिनांक 29 मई, 1974 में अधिसूचना संख्या सा० सां० नि० 349 (इ) में प्रकाशित हुआ था ।

(दो) परिषद् निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का परिसीमन (उत्तर प्रदेश) संशोधन आदेश, 1974 जो भारत के राजपत्र, दिनांक 11 जून, 1974 में अधिसूचना संख्या सा० सां० नि० 265 (इ) में प्रकाशित हुआ था ।

[Placed in Library See No. LT-8001/74.]

(4) परिसीमन अधिनियम, 1972 की धारा 10 की उपधारा (3) के अन्तर्गत परिसीमन आयोग के निम्नलिखित आदेशों (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक एक प्रति :—

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य के बारे में परिसीमन आयोग का आदेश संख्या 14 जो भारत के राजपत्र, दिनांक 2 मई, 1974 में अधिसूचना संख्या सां० आं० 279 (इ) में प्रकाशित हुआ था ।

(दो) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के बारे में परिसीमन आयोग का आदेश संख्या 15, जो भारत के राजपत्र दिनांक 16 मई, 1974 में अधिसूचना संख्या सां० आ० 293 (इ) में प्रकाशित हुआ था ।

(Placed in Library see No. LT-8002/74)

(5) परिसीमन अधिनियम, 1972 की धारा 11 की उपधारा (2) के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचना संख्या सां० आ० 323 (इ) (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति जो भारत के राजपत्र, दिनांक 25 मई, 1974 में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा परिसीमन आयोग के आदेश संख्या 8 दिनांक 8 दिसम्बर, 1973 में कतिपय संशोधन किये गये हैं ।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8003/74.]

(6) (क) गुजरात राज्य के बारे में राष्ट्रपति द्वारा जारी की गयी दिनांक 9 फरवरी, 1974 की उद्घोषणा के खण्ड (ग) (तीन) के साथ पठित

[श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी]

बम्बई लोक न्यास अधिनियम, 1950 की धारा 84 की उपधारा (4) के अन्तर्गत बम्बई लोक न्यास (गुजरात) (संशोधन) नियम, 1974 की एक प्रति, जो गुजरात सरकार राजपत्र दिनांक 16 मई, 1974 में अधिसूचना संख्या जी एच/के/ 523/ बी पी टी/रूलम/9470/ई में प्रकाशित हुई थी ।

(दो) उपर्युक्त अधिसूचना का हिन्दी संस्करण सभा पटल पर न रखे जाने के कारण बताने वाला एक विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8004/74.]

(7) सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 80 के अतिरिक्त मुकदमे की सूचना सम्बन्धी सांविधिक उपबन्धों के बारे में विधि आयोग के 56 वें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति ।

[*Placed in Library. See* No LT-8005/74.]

(8) भारत में लोक सभा के लिये पांचवें साधारण निर्वाचन सम्बन्धी प्रतिवेदन खण्ड 2 (सांख्यिकीय) की एक प्रति ।

[*Placed in Library See* No. LT-8006/74.]

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप विधि मंत्री से पूछ लें कि इस में कौन सी कठिनाई है और यह कब तक काम हो जाएगा। विधि मंत्री मौजूद हैं ।

मैं जानता हूं कि वह हिन्दी प्रेमी है, लेकिन हिन्दी प्रेम के बावजूद अंग्रेजी चल रही है, यह समझ में नहीं आता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जहां तक हिन्दी प्रेम का सवाल है, मैं तो आप को यहां तक कहता हूं कि जब कोई फ़ारेन विजिटर बैठे हों, तो आप अंग्रेजी में बात न किया करें, बल्कि अपनी भाषा में किया करें । यहां सब प्रेमी बैठे हुए हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : तो फिर अध्यक्ष महोदय मुझे कहना पड़ेगा कि हे भगवान, हिन्दी को उस के प्रेमियों से बचाओ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्रेमी बैठे हुए हैं, लेकिन आप प्रेम करना नहीं जानते ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम सीखने के लिए तैयार है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने तो बहुत कुछ किया है । आप किसी वक्त आयेंगे तो सिखा दूंगा ।

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955·

(1) The Furnace Oil (Fixation of Ceiling Prices and Distribution) Amendment Order, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 242(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 1974.

(2) The Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Restriction on Use) Order, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 252(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1974.

(3) The High Speed Diesel Oil and Light Diesel Oil (Restriction on Use) Order, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 263(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 10th June, 1974.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8007/74].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COMPANIES ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): I beg to lay on the Table::—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (5) of section 396 of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) G.S.R. 187(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 1974 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 172(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th April, 1974.

(ii) The Heavy Electrical Companies Amalgamation Order 1974 (Hindi version) published in Notification No. G.S.R 474 in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 1974.

(2) A copy of Notification No. G S.R. 455 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1974 making certain alteratons n Schedule VI to the Companies Act, 1956, under sub-section (3) of section 641 of the said Act.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8008/74.]

(3) A copy of the Report (Hindi version) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission under section 23(6) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, in the matter of merger of Bengal and Assam Investors' Limited, Calcutta and J.K. Agents (Private) Limited, with M.P. Industries Limited, Bhopal and the Order dated 5th November, 1971 of the Central Government thereon, under section 62 of the said Act.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8009/74.]

REPORT ON PROGRESS MADE IN INTAKE OF S.C. & S.T. AGAINST VACANCIES RESERVED FOR THEM IN RECRUITMENT ETC. ON THE RAILWAYS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the progress made in the intake of Scheduled Sastes and Scheduled Tribes against vacancies reserved for them in rcruitment and promotion categories on the Railways for the half year ending 30th September, 1973.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8010/74.]

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12 12 hrs.

AMENDMENT TO DIRECTIONS BY THE SPEAKER

SECRETARY-GENERAL: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Direction 9A issued by the Speaker under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table following four Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 3rd May, 1974:—

1. The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1974.
2. The Finance Bill, 1974.
3. The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill, 1974.
4. The Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Bill, 1974.

[General Secretary]

2. Sir, I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, of the following three Bills passed by the House of Parliament and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 3rd May, 1974:

1. The Constitution (Thirty-Second Amendment) Bill 1974.

2. The Constitution (Thirty-third Amendment) Bill, 1974.

3. The Estate Duty (Distribution) Amendment Bill, 1974.

12.15 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED NON-SUPPLY OF STAPLE FIBRE YARN AND RAYON FILAMENT YARN TO SMALL-SCALE WEAVING INDUSTRY

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, the first speaker on Calling Attention is given five to seven minutes. All others will be given four to five minutes. Please do not lose your time in long introductions. Please be brief.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Commerce to the wollowing matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

> 'The reported non-supply of staple fibre yarn and rayon filament yarn to small scale weaving industry by the spinners'

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Government have been receiving representations over the past few months about the inadequate availability of viscose staple fibre yarn and rayon filament yarn, ctusing considerable hardship to the weavers. The position in respect of these two types of fibres is as follows:—

The total production of viscose staple fibre spun-yarn is 80 million kgs. which is for short of our total demand. The problem was accentuated because of prolonged strike in the Gwalior Rayon pulp production unit when their production in 1973 fell from estimated 78.000 to 58,000 tonnes, while the only other unit supplying staple fibre to the shipping mills, namely, South India Viscose Limited, had only a limited production capacity of about 4,000 tonnes. With a view to ensure adequate supply of fibre to the spinning units and to avoid the possibility of individual mills or group of mills to gain substantial control over total supplies, Government decided to impose statutory control over the distribution of viscose staple fibre to the spinning units from 6th December, 1972 The distribution pattern has, however, been challenged in a series of writ petitions filed in various High Courts. A rational distribution system cannot be implemented during the pendency of these writ petitions.

In respect of staple fibre spun-yarn the position is being reviewed in the light of the complaints received from a number of States like Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Bihar and West Bengal, and we are working out a system of pricing and distribution which is consistent with the economics of production and as well as the needs of the weavers

In respect of rayon filament yarn, the total producton in 1973 was around 37,000 tonnes which again was considerably short of the total demand. The production fell last year due to the closure of two factories. In the past, the distribution of rayon filament yarn was governed by voluntary agreement between the spinners and weavers' Assosiations, which worked satisfactorily, from August 1969 till the middle of last year. Since the middle of last year, complaints were received by us that the mills were not supplying the yarn to the weavers in accordance with the voluntary agree-

ment. We were also informed that backlogs of rayon filament yarn supply had accumulated. As a result of initiatives taken by us, a dialogue was initiated between the spinners and the weavers for the clearance of the backlog, and it is expected that this backlog would be cleared by 30th of August, this year. In respect of current production unfortunately, in spite of several rounds of discussions between the spinners and weavers, no voluntary agreement has been reached so far, and their talks have finally broken down on the 11th of July this year. My Ministry is now currently considering alternative proposals for making available the rayon filament yarn to the weavers at reasonable prices, and towards this and fresh cost analysis has been made by us to update the prices indicated in the Report of the Tariff Commission. We are also considering the most efficient system of distribution, so that uninterrupted supply of filament yarn could be made available to the weavers at prices determined by us I am persuaded that the matter calls for urgent attention; and it is in this spirit of urgency that my Ministry is currently considering the future course of action

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA. Mr. Speaker, Sir, once again I would like to bring it to your notice and also the House that this is a battle between the capitalist society of 8 gigantic monopoly houses and the weaker sections of the country which consisted of 8 lakhs of weavers. These people have been battling against these monopoly houses who are controlling the lifeline of the weaker sections of the society. Government should take immediate action to see that the livelihood of these 8 lakhs weavers is protected from these eight giant monopoly houses who happen to control the lifeline of these eight lakhs weavers who are spread all over the country. Of the eight lakhs handloom and powerloom weavers of various States including Punjab, Madras and Karnataka, 1,70,000 handloom weavers and 50,000 power loomweavers are in Karnataka. The spinners are holding the nation to ransom by preventing the weaker section of the society, the socalled weavers, from earning their livelihood. We were apprehending the fear all along for a considerable length of time that these handloom weavers and powerloom weavers' livelihood would be affected by the socalled control of these monopoly houses. Actually there was a battle going on between the spinners and the socalled poor weavers. In 1963, the Central Government promised to come to the help of the poor weavers if, as a result of the Control and distribution of yarn Order, the spinners did not behave. Since 1963, the socalled spinners and the monopoly houses have behaved towards the weaker sections of the people and have controlled the entire economy of the country in such a way as to cause anxiety to the weaker sections in this country This has been brought to the notice of the Government times out of number. The profits accumulated by the rayon spinners over a period of three years show that eight rayon spinners realised in a period of three years Rs 60 crores more than what they could realise according to the Tariff Commission's report. Is this not an example of Government's own aid to inflation by their inaction? Is it not an aid to inflation if Rs 60 crores more could be accumulated as profits by eight spinners and still no action is taken against them for such accumulation of profits at the cost of the weaker sections of the people in this country?

I would like to point out that the profiteering by the spinners has exceeded all limits and all canons of law in this country and has violated every rule and regulation and the recommendations of the Tariff Commission.

So far as the Textile Commissioner's office is concerned, I would like to say a word. I know that my hon. friend Shri Chattopadhyaya and

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

his colleague Shri George are functioning very well in the Ministry but they should know how they should control the situation and they should find out how the Textile Commissioner's office is functioning. I do not know under whose pay-roll the Textile Commissioner's office is working, because the way it is functioning is a big hoax and they have deliberately delayed the implementation of many of the agreements entered into by the hon Minister I know that the hon Minister is very eager to take steps to ease the situation as early as possible, but unfortunately the Textile Commissioner's office at Bombay is not yielding

When profiteering by the spinners exceeded all limits, the Central Government decided in 1968 to impose control after obtaining the recommendations of the Tariff Commission Pending that, Government themselves had arranged an agreement according to which the spinners had been getting from the actual users a price well above the rate that was ultimately recommended by the Tariff Commission I would like to point out that the latest agreement which expired on the 31st December, 1973 had provided 20 per cent of the total production to exporters, 52.5 per cent for actual users (weavers) and the rest for free sale in the open market by the spinners. This was the agreement between the spinners and the weavers.

As regards the rates realised by the spinners from the free sale, I do not find any logic They have been selling it in the blackmarket and making a very favulous amount of money without any reason or rhyme and they have not been controlled by any legislation.

The agreements entered into have been only interim arrangements greatly benefiting the spinners, while the Central Government have been telling Parliament repeatedly that the Tariff Commission's report had not been made up to date and that was being updated.

I would like to give another illustrious example of how the spinners have been behaving towards the weavers Though the weavers had started negotiating in October, 1973 for an extension of the agreement on very reasonable and just terms, till today, the spinners have been blatantly avoiding the settlement of the terms They have not even agreed to the settlement of the issues put forward by the weavers On no occasion have the weavers' views been respected or their opinion has prevailed, so far as the Textile Commissioner's office is concerned Every time it is only the spinners' views which have been prevailing, and the negotiations as well as representations by the weavers have failed and every time the poor weavers represented to the Ministry they have not been given any hearing

In regard to the economics that has been referred to in the statement made by the hon Minister, I would like to point out one thing Under the voluntary agreements between the spinners and the weavers, a part of the production was always available for free sale Under the last agreement, it was 30 per cent Of the remaining 70 per cent, 20 per cent was being given to exporters of fabrics at an agreed price and 50 per cent was being given to other actual users at a higher price This is the economics of the partial agreement in regard to rayon yarn

As regards rayon yarn, I would like to point out that the profits that the rayon spinners have made are very huge even according to their own statement As against 15 per cent on capital employed, as recommended by the Tariff Commission, the spinners have been making as much as 38 per cent as shown by the figures based on their own balance-sheets which show profits as percentage of capital employed In the light of this, how is it logical for the hon. Minister to say that because of this production has

been deteriorating? Who is fixing up the actual production? These factories are running not under the control but with the connivance of the Textile Commissioner. They will never disclose what is the actual production. As far as the spinner are concerned, no agency has been created to assess the correct position as to how much they are producing and how much they are selling in the black market. Is there any independent agency set up by the Ministry to find this out? This is a most important thing bearing on the Tariff Commission's report.

MR SPEAKER It is not my hobby to ring the bell It is for your attention. Please sit down.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA: I would like to complete this part These 8 spinners have been operating without any regulation of price. In regard to nylon, four spinners entered into an agreement with weavers only regarding the price. The distribution was in their own hands which gives them scope to exploit the small weavers. JK's delivered only about 1|3rd of the yarn. According to the agreement between the spinners and weavers, 30 per cent was left to them for free sale At the same time, they have withheld what is due to the weavers and sold that also in the black market. For the last seven months, they are deliberately avoiding coming to an agreement so that the accumulated production could conveniently be sold in the black market. They have made a huge amount of profit.

Has any inquiry been made into this? Is the Textile Commission organisation behaving properly? They are wholly in league with the spinners. So I would like to ask whether the Minister would take steps to see that smooth distribution is arranged, a distribution controlled by Government and working according to a statutory system in order to see that there is full implementation of the Tariff Commission report. Also is there a time-bound programme according to which Government are going to streamline the machinery and see that these poor weavers who have been suffering for a long time are meted out justice? I also ask whether an inquiry will be made against the activities of the 8 big spinners who have swindled this country and held it to ransom. I demand such an inquiry.

PROF D P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The hon Member has made a lengthy comment I would take only the main points from his speech and make my submission briefly on each of them. I admit that because of shortage, the spinners in some cases made considerable profit, but that is mainly because of the conditions of shortage. The hon. member enquired what steps have been taken. As I have already submitted, the Spinners' Association and the Weavers' Association agreed to come to a sort of voluntary agreement. The voluntary agreement worked for a long time. But when we found that it has not been working and they want to do something else, we are taking the matter at our level. So if there has been something wrong in the imple-

[Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya]

mentation of the voluntary agreement, it is because they could not agree. But we are looking into the matter, as I said, on a very urgent basis.

Reference has been made to the Textile Commissioner's role in a very critical manner. I do not think the Textile Commissioner or his office have done anything wrong in this matter. They have tried to work as a go—between between the Spinners' Association and the Weavers' Association and help both to come to a sort of satisfactory agreement. I am quite convinced that the spinners' associations have not played their role rightly. It should also be brought to your kind notice that weavers' associations do not consist only of poor weavers; there are very rich weavers. When we make some arrangement, we should be sure of the fact that the arrangement benefits the really poor weavers and not those who style themselves as weavers but not poor. Taking all these things into account, we will come to a decision very soon. The Tariff Commission's recommendation will be the foundation of our decision, but that has to be made uptodate because with passage of time, some of the recommendations have become outdated and cannot provide a sound and economic footing for working out a suitable formula.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I demanded that production should be taken over and distributed by a government agency.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: This is engaging our active consideration. We cannot say anything right now because the decision has not been taken. About distribution, there are several views. Some are asking for distribution through weavers' associations But some weavers' associations are not working satisfactorily. Some small weavers and some State Governments have been complaining that the weavers' associations are not representative. The views of the really weak weavers and the State Governments in the matter of distribution have to be taken into account.

श्री सतपाल कपूर पटयाला स्पीकर साहब, मिनिस्टर साहब का स्टेटमेंट जाहिर करता है कि इन्होंने इस मामले पर बहुत हमदर्दी से गौर करने की कोशिश की है। लेकिन बेसिक-ईशू यह है कि प्रोडक्शन कम हो गया है, इस वजह से यह दिक्कत आ रही है। अगर प्रोडक्शन कम हो गई है तो जरूरत इस बात की थी कि कन्ट्रोल को ज्यादा मजबूत बनाया जाता। मिनिस्टर साहब सारी दुनिया का अपनी तरह समझते हैं जितने ये ईमानदार हैं, उतने ही इन के महकमे के लोग ईमानदार हैं लेकिन मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि न ब्यिपसं ईमानदार हैं और न आप के अफसरान ईमानदारी से काम करना चाहते हैं। आज जितनी दिक्कतें वीवर्स को आ रही रही हैं, ये सब मैन-मेड हैं। अगर प्रोडक्शन कम हो गया है तो उन का कोटा मुकर्रिर किया जासकता है। हमारे मुल्क में 60 मिलियन किलो की प्रोडक्शन थी, जो अब कम हो गई तो है, आप प्रोडक्शन के हिसाब सेउन का कोटा

कायम कर सकते हैं, लकिन इस फार्मूले की तरफ ध्यान नही दिय जा रहा है, बल्कि आज तक जितने एग्रीमेंटस स्पिनर्स ने वीवर्स के साथ किये हैं किसी एक पर भी अमल नही किया गया, खुद एग्रीमेंट करते है तो खुद ही उस को तोड़ते है।

टैरिफ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने है—इस रिपोर्ट के बारे मे मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि यह पुरानी है। इस का लेटेस्ट फार्मूला भी स्पिनर्स एसोशियेशन ने दिया है कि कितनी कीमत मुकर्रिर होनी चाहिए। टैरिफ कमीशन ने रु० 16.07 पैसा तै किया है लेकिन स्पिनर आज भी ओपन मार्किट मे 20 रु० प्रति पौंड के हिसाब से माल बेच रहा है। इस लिये जितनी संजीदगी के साथ इस प्रोबलम को हल करने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिये थी, उतनी सजीदगी से डिपार्टमेंट ने इस मामले को डील नही किया है। लाखो आदमी आज इस इन्डस्ट्री मे इन्वाल्व्ड है उन की तरफ पूरा ध्यान क्यों नही दिया जा रहा है। टैरिफ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर जो लेटेस्ट मेमोरेन्डम स्पिनर्स एसोशियेशन ने दिया है, उस को बेसिज मानकर कीमत क्यों मुकर्रिर नही करते। पिछली बार सरकार ने काटन-यार्न का काम अपने हाथ मे लिया था और अब डिपार्टमेंट और स्पिनर्स यह आर्ग्यूमेंट एडवांस करते हैं कि सरकार डिस्ट्रीब्युशन अपने हाथ में सम्भाल लेगी तो यह काम फेल हो जायेगा। मैं यह चाहता हूं कि प्रोडक्शन के साथ डिस्ट्रीब्युशन को सम्भालें। अगर अकेले डिस्ट्रीब्युशन सम्भालेंगे तो स्पिनिंग मिल वाले इतने होशियार हैं कि जिस काउन्ट की आप को जरूरत है उस काउन्ट को पैदा नही करेंगे। अगर पंजाब के वीवर को किसी खास काउन्ट की जरूरत है तो वे उस काउन्ट को पैदा नही करेंगे और जो काउन्ट मद्रास को चाहिये, उसे पजाब को भेजेंगे और जो पजाब को चाहिये उसे महाराष्ट्र को भेज देंगे। इन की हेराफरी मे कोई बच नही सकता है। इस लिये जरूरत इस बात की है कि आप स्पिनिंग की जितनी प्रोडक्शन है, उस टोटल प्रोडक्शन को अपने हाथ मे लीजिये और सही तरीके से उस का डिस्ट्री ब्युशन कीजिये, डिस्ट्रीब्युशन और प्रोडक्शन दोनों मे अपने आप को इन्वाल्व कीजिये। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि इस मे आप के समान क्या दिक्कते हैं।

दूसरा सवाल—टैरिफ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के इम्पलीमेंटशन मे क्या दिक्कते हैं?

तीसरा सवाल—वीवर्स की जितनी एसोशियेशन्स हिन्दुस्तान भर में है, मेरा मतलब है कि जितनी को-आपरेटिव हैं और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की जो ऐजेंन्सीज है उन सब को डिस्ट्रीब्युशन के काम मे इन्वाल्व करें अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तो मेरा ख्याल है आप के सामने कोई दिक्कत नही आयेगी। अगर डिस्ट्रीब्युशन आप के हाथ में हो और प्रोडक्शन इनके हाथ में रहे तो ये मोनोपोली हाउसेज—टाटा, बिड़ला, मोदी आप को कामयाब नहीं होने देंगे—इस लिये आप उन के मैनेजमेंट को सम्भाल लीजिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन कामों को आगे ले जाने करने में क्या दिक्कते हैं।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Sir, I have stated that high prices is not entirely due to the shortage of production. Shortage of production is very much there, but it is partly also, perhaps I may say substantially, because of the spinners' refusal to play their due role.

SHRI SATPAL KAPUR: What is the duty of the Government?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Since the spinners did not play their role, therefore, we have evolved an arrangement on the basis of the Tariff Commission's recommendation.

On the question of distribution, as I have already referred to, there are two views. The constructive suggestions made by the hon. Member will be taken into account while we take the final decision. But it should also be borne in mind that some of the looms for which the demands have been put forward, very strongly and loundly, are not genuine. When we make our arangements for distribution to the weavers, we should see that the authorised looms rightfully get preferential treatment. If we treat both bogus and genuine weavers alike, it would be unfair to the genuine weavers. So, the question of distribution is not so very simple. I take note of the difficulties rightly pointed out by the hon. Member. When we take the final decision, we would see that the best possible arangement within the constraints is evolved.

श्री बरदारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) : स्पीकर साहब, मैंने मुख्तसिर सी अर्ज करना है। हिन्दुस्तान में हैण्ड-लूम्ज की तादाद बहुत ज्यादा है और व नजदीक के उन लोगों को कपड़ा देते हैं जो देहाती में बसने वाले लोग हैं। जहां तक पावर लूम्ज का सवाल है—मैं ऐसा मानता हूं और शायद आप के नोटिस में भी यह बात होगी कि उन में से काफी बोगस हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप ने इन बोगस लूम्ज की तहकीकात की है या नहीं? लेकिन इस बहाने से यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी और जो सोसियशअज हैं उन को वक्त पर माल न मिले। प्रोडक्सन रुकी हुई जानबूझ दबा लेकर। यह 8 बड़े बड़े स्पिनर्सज़ारी चीज को, जब चाहे कम प्रडक्शन करें और ज्यादा पैसा लें। यह उचित नहीं है। उन की मर्जी पर करोड़ों लोगों को नहीं छोड़ा जा सकता।

टैरिफ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में 14.22 पैसा है और वह लेते हैं बाजार में 22 रु० के हिसाब से जो ब्लैक करते हैं इस को रोकने के लिये आप ने कौन से तरीके इस्तेमाल किए हैं। 8 आदमियों के हाथ में लोगों की किस्मत नहीं दी जा सकतीं। अगर आप को समाजवाद लाना है तो फिर हमला उन लोगों पर करना होगा जो करोड़ों रुपया अपनी जेब में डालते हैं। इन पर अटैक होना चाहिए। अगर वितरण में मुश्किल है तो उन को दूर करने के लिए आपने कोई तरीके अख्तियार किए हैं या नहीं? तीन स्पिनर्स की मार्केट में बेचें और चार से एग्रीमेंट हुआ और कई ने उस ऐग्रीमेंट को छोड दिया कि हम नहीं मानते क्योंकि जितनी प्राइस वह ले सकते हैं वह एग्रीमेंट के अनुसार नहीं ले सकते। इसलिये जो गो बिटवीन आप ने रखा है यह ठीक नहीं है, आप खुद दखल दीजिए क्योंकि कि गो बिटवीन का कोई भरोसा नहीं है। अगर असोसियेशन के लोगों को आप के अ तर कहें कि जाइये इन के साथ अ प फैसला कीजिए जो आप शेर के मुंह में बकरी को दे रहे हैं, वह तो उन का खा लेगा। तो गो बिटवीन नहीं होना चाहिए। इसलिए आप सख्ती से काम लें। अगर प्राइस बढ़ी है तो टैरिफ कमीशन को स्पिनर्स और वीवर्स को बैठा कर उन के सामने फैसला कीजिए और कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर को तरजीह दीजिए ताकि ज्यादा पैदावार हो सके।

साथ ही यह कहना कि कमी है, तो कमी आया आप की पैदा की हुई है या एक्चुल है इस की जांच करें और खुद अपने लेविल पर

असेसमेंट करें । इसलिए आप तीन बा कीजिए

(1) टैरिफ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को आप ने माना है और इस के साथ साथ जो प्राइसेज उन्होने कही है वह रोजनेबिल है और टैरिफ कमीशन ने दोनों पार्टीज को सुन कर फैसला किया है तो उस को लागू करने मे क्या हर्ज है ?

(2) बीवर्स का जो बैंक लाग है वह उन को देंगे कि नही, क्योंकि कि वह अभी तक उन को नही मिला और वह फैसला पड़ा है दिसम्बर, का उन के बाद उन को कुछ नही दिया गया । आया वह उन को देंगे कि नही ?

(3) अगर गेमे ही आप देते है, जैसा मेरे साथी ने कहा, पजाब मे कुछ और माल भेज दो ताकि कोई काम न हो सके तो इस से प्रोडक्शन मे घाटा पडना है । आया आप इस की जाच कर के उस को दुरुस्त करने की कोशिश करेंगे ।

PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA Sir, certain things have already been done If I am asked what I am doing to do, I would say that I will try to set things right. But, as said, there are certain difficulties. The Textile Commissioner's role has been critically referred to. As you will kindly appreciate, these handloom looms have to be registered with the Textile Commissioner. So, in the matter of allotment, he cannot be kept outside. He is very much in the picture. You will be perhaps, surprised to know that out of the total number of looms in the country, that is, out of 1,50,000 looms, about 50,000 looms are bogus. One lakh and five or six thousand are genuine. The demand when it is placed before me for fulfilment is a demand for one lakh and fifty five thousand whereas only one lakh are registered. It is a very difficult situation. If I have to meet the entire demand, then the production that is available is not only inadequate but is hopelessly inadequate. Besides, you will find that some of the raw materials necessary for the production of synthetic yarn are not available in the country; for example, for the production of nylon yarn, we have to import caprolactum and caprolactum is as precious as gold; gold can be bought but caprolactum cannot be. Similarly, viscos filament and rayon filament are not available. There are certain constraints which are not man-made. These are the difficulties and I say these difficulties not to minimise our responsibility or the responsibility of the Textile Commissioner. I can repeat what I have already said that we are trying to evolve arrangements where the weavers need not depend entirely on the whims and caprices of the spinners. Spinners are not a very holy tribe; there are some good spinners, but some of them are not. Because of the mixed group and because of some questionable practices they have indulged in persistently, we have decided to take certain steps. These steps have now been finalised. Some other Ministry has to be consulted. It is being consulted and, as I said, a decision will be taken soon and the decision will benefit really the poor weavers and not the weavers who are very rich and some of whom have bogus looms under their control.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA (Amritsar): I am very much surprised over the statement which the Minister has made today. The art silk industry essentially consists of small scale unit. He has said that some of the units are big units I do not agree with him at all. 50 per cent of the units consist of units which have only five to six looms and 25 per cent of them consist of units which have between 10 and 15 looms. Therefore, 75 per cent are small scale units. This is essentially a problem of small scale units and that is how we have brought it to his notice. As against this, there are eight spinners

[Shri Raghunandan Lal Bhatia]

under monopoly houses who are controlling all the raw materials. They are not giving the raw materials to the small scale units; they do not intend to give, they do not want to give, and Government is feeling unable to supply the yarn to small scale units in spite of the fact that Government is supplying them the raw material. It is the Government which is giving them more licences for the machinery, and I fail to understand why the Minister finds himself helpless in helping the small scale people, in getting yarn from big units.

The small scale units are located in Punjab; there are 12,000 in my town, Amritsar, and there are about 3,000 units in Ludhiana. Similarly small scale units are in U.P., Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu. All over India the people have formed Committees and they have been representing to the Minister their problems. I agree that the Minister has been very kind; he has been listening to their demands and trying to intervene. But what is the result? All these units are closing and the Minister finds himself helpless to help the small people. This is an artificial scarcity created by the spinners. The same situation was created in the year 1968 and then Government referred the matter to the Tariff Commission. The Tariff Commission took two years and after that it took the Government three years to place the report on the Table. I fail to understand what the Government had been doing all these three years. The Tariff Commission's report was placed on the Table of the House last year. It is now more than a year. Yet there is no result and what is being done. I fail to understand. The mill spinners are charging fantastic prices because the small industry is unable to turn anywhere-else and they have to depend on the spinners. Hence, their inability to get the raw material at a reasonable price:. Meanwhile, an interim arrangement was made by the Government between the spinners and the weavers to get the raw material and that was done by the Textile Commissioner who arranged a meeting. But, what we find is that whenever an agreement was made, after a few months the spinners backed out. In the Tariff Commission's report the rate suggested was Rs. 9.10. It was fixed at Rs. 10 later on by the Textile Commissioner. Later, it went up. Again, there was a hue and cry and at the intervention of the Minister, an agreement was arrived at and the price fixed was Rs 11.72 But the weavers are not getting the raw material at that rate. They make an agreement and they back out.

In the year 1973 again an agreement was made with the help of the Textile Commissioner and the rate fixed was Rs. 14.22. While the Tariff Commission suggested Rs 9.10, the Textile Commissioner suggested Rs. 14.22, but even then at this rate the weavers are not getting the raw material as the spinners again backed out.

In these circumstances, what can the poor weavers do? On the 31st December there was no agreement and in the last 7 months repeated requests were made to the Minister and deputations met him seeking his intervention but so far, nothing has been done and the weavers are suffering all the time.

Sir, this is the fate of the art silk yarn. Similarly, with regard to staple fibre, a similar situation arose and the matter was referred to the Tariff Commission in 1968 and their report came in 1972. The Tariff Commission took 4 years to give a report on the staple fibre industry. Same was the situation in 1973 and no action was taken and the small scale units in Punjab, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh are suffering for want of the raw material.

I ask the hon. Minister as to what is the difficulty and ask him when he is giving the material to the spinners, why should he not fix up the margin

for the manufacture of the yarn and take up the whole production from them. We do not mind if it is due to the general raw material shortage prevailing all over the world but whatever is produced should be placed at the disposal of the small scale people.

I, therefore, ask the Minister that he should take over the total production from the spinners after fixing a margin for them. In that case, it will be helpful to us also because they will produce more as their margins are fixed. But, in the present set up they are producing less so that they may have more profits with less production. I ask him as to what is the difficulty that stands in the way. Why should he not fix a margin for the manufacturers and take up all their production and supply it to the small scale units?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Most of the points referred to by the hon. Member have been answered by me in reply to the questions raised by the other hon. Members. I think I have already said that most of his points are acceptable to me. But, as you know, I had submitted that there is a raw material shortage but even within this shortage, what is being produced, we will see, is distributed rationally and equitably and the poor weavers are benefited by the arrangement that we are going to evolve.

He said, 'Why not you intervene?' We have intervened and it is at our intervention that the spinners and weavers came together and told us that they would come to a settlement. Now they say they cannot come to a settlement. I am intervening in a different manner. It is not that we did not do anything or that we did not intervene. We did. But they could not come to a settlement. Spinners asked for higher prices, very high price. Weavers insisted on lower price. Both the demands, as our study revealed, was inconsistent with the cost of actual production. We are coming to conclusion which is mainly based on Tariff Commission's findings made up to date. All the points and suggestions made by the hon. Member will be taken care of when final decisions taken.

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bihwandi): Sir, the Art Silk industry is facing a great crisis and I think Government is partially responsible. Government's delaying tactics in laying the Tariff Commission's report on the Table of the House and implementing it has caused all this trouble. Textile Commissioner is taking advantage of the Tariff Commission report and adopting delaying tactics. The hon. Minister said that there is nothing wrong at the Textile Commissioner's end. May I humbly point out to him that everything is wrong at the Tex-the Commissioner's end?

All the socialistic policies of the Government are being implemented at the Textile Commissioner's end in the most unsocialistic and reactionary way. Every weightage is given to the spinners and the big mill magnates. What happened to the cotton yarn control policy? It has failed. It failed because the Textile Commissioners's office adopted such an attitude of allotting wrong counts to places where they were not used at all. That created the black-market. This voluntary agreement is not a real voluntary agreement. It is voluntary for spinners only. Spinners will honour it when it suits them. When market is down they will dump all their stocks and give to the associations and co-operative societies etc; and they will say, look, if you don't lift the stocks we will not be in a position to give you the allotment, the quota will lapse. When prices go high up, they will hold up the stocks and they will not deliver the goods This is what happens. This is what is going on since the voluntary agreement came into existence. It never worked satisfactorily. It works satisfactorily only in the interest of the spinners. I do not know why the Textile Commissioner is adopting a soft and benevolent attitude towards the big magnates and spinners. The weavers

[Shri Dhamankar]

are suffering. I entirely agree with the Minister that all are not small units. There are medium and big units. There are three categories, small, medium, and big units which can be called composite who have their own processing plants and accommodation for exports. It so happens that big units are dominating over small units and those who suffer are the small weavers I come from a constituency where there are not less than 20,000 looms working on art silk and synthetic yarn. When the question of small weavers' interest comes the Textile Commissioner is having sympathy with the big associations and big units. If you adopt 100 per cent statutory price control and distribution control, then, you have to safeguard the interest of the small weavers and actual weavers. We have to eliminate absentee landlords. We have eliminated them in respect of lands by legislation But in the weaving industry this absentee landlordism continues. There are units who own the looms, hire them out, but retain the quota and reap the harvest of profits by selling the quota. If you enforce the 100 per cent control what will happen to the actual users? They will not be in a position to get yarn from the open market, as it is controlled hundred per cent. If 100 per cent price control is imposed on rayon yarn then the price control should also be enforced on rayon fabrics. Art silk fabric is not a luxury now Some years back it was a luxury. But now the common man purchases cotton cloth at Rs. 5 or more per metre.

13.00 hrs.

So, at the same rate, he buys the art silk cloth. So, in that case, the price control should also come into play on art silk cloth, otherwise the common man will suffer. I would like to know what he intends to do regarding the voluntary control agreement between the weavers and spinners. If he is continuing the agreement, in that case, it should be made incumbent upon the Textile Commissioner to see that the agreement is enforced at both ends—spinners as well as weavers ends. It happens now that the Textile Commissioner tosses weavers from pole to pole and asks them to meet the spinners and come to some agreement. Then what is the Textile Commissioner doing? Is it not his job to see that the agreement comes into force? As Shri Bhatia, my colleague, rightly pointed out if you are supplying raw materials to these spinners, it is for you to see that they give the production to the weavers and see that the same is not sold in black-market thereby creating a parallel black money economy on a very huge scale. At present if he sells the yarn at Rs. 10 a kg. on bill one has to pay an advance of Rs. 15, cash unaccountable. Then only the goods are delivered These practices should be curbed and banned. I would now like to ask the hon. Minister whether he would think of establishing a cooperative unit in the spinners' section. No more units should be allowed to come up in the private sector. If new units are allowed to come they should be either in the public sector or in the cooperative sector.

Recently, in Gujarat, a polyester fibre unit has come up in the cooperative sector. Maharashtra and Gujarat have combined together and the unit is going to be set up very soon. In the same way, I think, the Minister should also consider this point as to whether the weavers' consumer cooperative societies can be given a licence to put up a spinning plant so that the Government, from the experience of the cooperatives can conveniently enforce the price control on private spinners.

These are some of the points on which I would like the hon. Minister to reply.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Sir, I would like to say first of all that it is not correct to make a critical reference to the Textile Commissioner

because there are certain difficulties which any offier or any Minister cannot change overnight. The change is being brought about as I have already stated.

I have already expressed that there was an unintended delay in submitting the Tariff Commission's Report and in placing the same before the House. I must say here that the Tariff Commission was asked to make it upto-date. Because three years have elapsed already in submission of the report, the data on the basis of which the recommendations of the Commission are made may be out of date. We have asked the Tariff Commission to do that quickly. They said that they cannot do it quickly. Since this is a scientific thing, they said that this has to be done accurately and precisely. Anyway we have done our best. Several other factors have also to be borne in mind. For example, a part of the yarn has to be given to the exporter at a low price, lower than the cost of production even. I should say here that the synthetic yarn's price in this country is lower than the price prevailing in the international market. So, our goods should be competetive enough so that we may earn the foreign exchange. Therefore, we have to sell a part of our production at a very low rate, lower than the cost of production even The Tariff Commission price has been fixed on an identical basis on the entire production. Because a part of it has to be given at the lower price, lower than the cost of production, we have to see that a part of our total production is set apart and sold at the market price so that it can compensate the losses incurred on that score. I can only say this much. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: But they are selling it in black market.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: You will kindly bear with me for a minute that though I entirely agree with what you have said, still certain factors have got to be borne in mind. As regards the part of the yarn to be sold to the exporter, we shall see that that part is taken care of by us. If the voluntary agreement has not worked as I have admitted, the alternative arrangements that we are making will be more satisfactory. But as you will kindly appreciate, there are some legal questions because some writ petitions are already before the High Court. So, the way the distribution control and other sort of control is enforced and in what way it is to be enforced has to be carefully formulated, so that it does not invite any objection from the law court. Therefore, we are looking into the matter.

As regards distribution, as you have yourself seen, hon. Members themselves are not unanimous whether it should be distributed through the association or through the State Governments. So, both views have to be taken into account before we take a final decision, but the decision will be taken very early.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: What about the cooperative sector?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The cooperative sector will be given due preference.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: Is the Textile Commissioner's office going to be a silent spectator?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: No, it is not a silent spectator, and it will not be a silent spectator.

13.006 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE.* AGREEMENT BETWEEN INDIA AND SRI LANKA ON BOUNDARY IN HISTORIC WATERS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES AND RELATED MATTERS.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Swaran Singh will make a statement...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): On a point of order. I had already given you notice.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North): Each Member must be given a proper opportunity to express his views.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonan): Before the hon. Minister makes his statement, I want to submit that we should have been consulted and the House should have been taken into confidence before they entered into this unholy agreement for the surrender of territory by India. While we are anxious that friendly and cordial relations should be maintained with Sri Lanka, the legal and constitutional proprieties involved have to be taken into account. This agreement goes against the interests of the country since it amounts to pure surrender of our territory without going through any of the norms This is an unholy and disgraceful act of statesmanship unworthy of any government. Therefore, we do not want to associate ourselves with the statement that is going to be made by the hon. Minister, and we want to disassociate ourselves by walking out of the House.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: Please allow one Member from each party to express his views. We have decided to stage a walk-out, and, therefore, before we walk out we want to tell you the reasons which have prompted us to walk out

The agreement entered into between Sri Lanka Government and the Government of India is anti-national and unpatriotic, it is the worst agreement ever signed by any civilised country of the world. I do not like to insult or hurt the feelings of either the people of Sri Lanka or the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka ....

MR. SPEAKER: Hon Members are going to have a debate on foreign affairs when they can raise all these points.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: I must be permitted to speak now. Through this unholy agreement, the Sri Lanka Prime Minister has emerged as victor and the Prime Minister of India as a pathetic vanquished. It is an assault on the integrity of the country. In view of this, we have decided to stage a walk out and we are walking out.

श्री मधु लिमये: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । मैंने आप को लिख कर दिया है ।

MR. SPEAKER: He has a right to make a statement in the House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । आप विदेश मंत्री को इजाजत देने जा रहे हैं कि वह श्रीलंका के साथ हुए समझौते के बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें । यह समझौता 22 जून को हुआ था, लेकिन मेरा आरोप है कि जब जनवरी में श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी और श्रीलंका के प्रधान मंत्री की बातचीत हुई थी, उसी समय अनौपचारिक रूप से कच्चातिवु श्री श्रीलंका को सौंपने का फैसला कर लिया गया था । उस के बाद जब यह मामला सदन में उठाया गया, तो कहा गया कि हम ने कोई समझौता नहीं किया है । सदन को अंधेरे में रखा गया । देश की पीठ के पीछे भारत की भूमि को विदेश को देने का निर्णय कर दिया गया । अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप समझौते को देखें । यह समझौता नहीं है, यह समर्पण है । समझौते में कहा गया है कि हम मित्रता के नाम पर समझौता कर रहे हैं । मित्रता का यह अर्थ नहीं है कि किसी देश को अपनी जमीन दे दी जाये । अगर जमीन देने से मित्रता होती, तो हमें किसी पड़ोसी देश के साथ लड़ाई करने की जरूरत नहीं थी । और जमीन देने के बाद भी संबंध बिगड़ सकते हैं । हम चाहते हैं कि श्रीलंका के साथ दोस्ती हो, लेकिन दोस्ती का अर्थ यह नहीं है कि उस को अपनी जमीन दे दी जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, कच्चातिवु प्राचीन काल से भारत का भाग है। इस का पुराना नाम वाली-द्वीप है जहां राम और रावण दोनों से लड़ने वाला बाली लड़ाई की तैयारी करता था। 1880 में रामनाड के राजा की जागीर का यह एक हिस्सा था। (व्यवधान)....

अध्यक्ष महोदय इस पर बहस होगी।...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप यह व्यवस्था दें कि क्या सरकार बिना संविधान में संशोधन किए भारत का कोई भाग किसी दूसरे देश को सौंप सकती है? हम ने जिस संविधान की यहां शपथ ली है वह संविधान हमारी सीमाओं की और हमारी भौगोलिक अखण्डता की परिभाषा करता है। कच्चातिवु तामिलनाडु का एक हिस्सा है और भारत का भाग है। संविधान में बिना संशोधन किए क्या यह काम हो सकता है? क्या राज्य विधान सभाओं की इस के बारे में राय नहीं ली जानी चाहिए? हम इस समझौते के खिलाफ हैं। यह शर्मनाक समझौता है। यह राष्ट्रीय हित के खिलाफ है और मंत्री महोदय से आप कहें कि वह इसे संसद पर न रखें।

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has the right to make a statement.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप एक एक को सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान).. मेरे पहले सूचना देने के बाद भी आप नहीं सुन रहे हैं। प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर उठाने का मेरा अधिकार है। आप उस के ऊपर अपनी रूलिंग दे सकते हैं। .....(व्यवधान) आप एक एक को बुलाइए।

SHRI P. K. M. THEVAR (Ramanathapuram): Kachativu forms part of my constituency. You are acting like a dictator. You are speaking like a democrat, but at the same time you are acting like a dictator. The whole life of thousands of fishermen..... Today the Ceylon Government has moved their forces, their military, towards that island. Thousands of mechanised boats were stopped; movements were restricted. Their lives are in danger. You have simply betrayed. You have no sympathy and courtesy to consult those people. You are thinking of it as a part of Tamil Nadu. Do not think it as part of Tamil Nadu. It is going to be the base for a future war. It is going to be the base and challenge the life of the nation. I have to warn all these things because in the past it has been the tradition of our Government to give *bhoodan* of the northern borders. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down.

SHRI P. K. M. THEVAR: The division of India has cost the life of Mahatma Gandhi. It is not a part of Tamil Nadu but it is a part of the holy land of India. You are betrarying On behalf of the constituency and on behalf of the Forward Block, I walk out.

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF (Periakulam): Even on the 1st April 1968, I produced sufficient records in this House to show that Kachativu belongs to the Raja of Ramnad. Government has failed to go through those records I was the elected representative of that constituency here previously. It is a shame on the part of the Government that they have not consulted the people of the place and the Chief Minister of the State We condemn this action of Government and alongwith my friends, I also walk out in protest.

(*Shri P. K. M. Thevar and Shri Muhammed Sheriff then left the House*).

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पांच साल पहले मैं ने मांग की थी कि कच्चातिवु के बारे में जो सारे सबूत हैं उनके ऊपर एक व्हाइट पेपर प्रकाशित किया जाय। आज

[श्री मधु लिमये]

तक इन्होंने, जिस सबूत की बात की है, व सबूत सदन के सामने नहीं आये हैं। पांच साल पहले विदेश मंत्री ने इसी सदन में कहा कि "कच्चातिबू को जहां तक अपना मानने का सवाल है यह बिलकुल स्पष्ट है कि हम उसको अपना मानते हैं।" यह श्री दिनेश सिंह ने, उस समय वह विदेश मंत्री थे, मेरे ही एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में इस सदन में कहा था। तो जब आप उसको अपना मानते हैं तो क्या एग्जीक्यूटिव ऐग्रीमेंट से आप भारत की धरती को सीलोन को दे सकते हैं? जब बेरूबारी के बारे में सवाल आया था उस समय भी बेरूबारी के संबंध में भारत की सरकार कहती थी कि बेरूबारी हमारा है, पश्चिमी बंगाल का एक हिस्सा है। पाकिस्तान की सरकार कहती थी कि बेरूबारी का अधिक से अधिक हिस्सा हमारा है। यह मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने गया और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने जा कर सरकार यह कहा कि नहीं, नहीं, बेरूबारी हमारा नहीं था, हमारे एडवर्स पजेशन में था, हमारे इम्मेमोरियल पजेशन में था और इस ऐग्रीमेंट के जरिये हम लोगों ने सीमा निर्धारण, बोर्डर डिमार्केशन, का काम किया है और इस ऐग्रीमेंट के तहत हम बेरूबारी का आधा हिस्सा पूर्व बंगाल को, पाकिस्तान को ट्रांसफर कर रहे हैं।

उस समय सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा था कि जो भारत की भूमि है उस भूमि को बिना संविधान में परिवर्तन किये किसी भी हालत में ट्रांसफर नहीं किया जा सकता है। हर एक चीज को बोर्डर डिमार्केशन के नाम पर, सीमा का विवाद मान कर चलेंगे और इस तरह भारत की धरती को ट्रांसफर करने की आप इजाजत देंगे तो यह मामला कहां तक जायगा मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। अब तक जितने पड़ोसियों के साथ हमारे करार हुए हैं क्या एक भी करार आप ऐसा बता सकते हैं जिसमें पड़ोसियों ने एक इंच भी भूमि हमें दी हो। हर करार में हमारी भूमि धीरे-धीरे विदेशों के हाथ में चली जा रही है। कल पोर्चुगीज लोग कहेंगे कि बम्बई का एक बड़ा भाग हमारा हिस्सा है तो आप उसको विवादास्पद बना दीजिए और बार्डर डिमार्केशन के नाम पर उस को भी किसी को दे दीजिए।

तो इनका जो वक्तव्य है इसके बारे में मेरा यह आक्षेप है कि एग्जीक्यूटिव ऐग्रीमेंट से, सरकारी कारनामा के आधार पर, भारत की धरती ट्रांसफर नहीं की जा सकती है। इसलिए आप इनको यह वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखने की इजाजत मत दीजिए और इनको आदेश दीजिए। चूंकि स्वयं विदेश मंत्री ने यह कहा था कि यह अपना इलाका है और संविधान की मर्यादा का पालन करने की अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने कसम खाई है, संविधान की मर्यादा का आपका पालन करवाना है, इसलिए मेरा आप से विनम्र निवेदन है कि आप विदेश मंत्री से कहिए कि वे यह वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर न रखें। इसके बावजूद यदि वह वक्तव्य देने का प्रयास करेंगे तो हम अपने साथियों के साथ सदन का त्याग करेंगे।

SHRI P K DEO (Kalahandi): On a point of order, Sir. The statement that the Foreign Minister is going to make deals with cession of Indian territory In this regard, two important issues are involved. The first is the constitutional issue. Article 1 of the Constitutions says:

> "The territory of India shall comprise—
>
> (a) the territories of the States;
>
> (b) the Union Territories specified in the First Schedule; and
>
> (c) such other territories as may be acquired."

So, further acquisition of territory can be accepted, but nowhere does the Constitution provide for cession of

even an inch of Indian territory. The Kachchativu controversy was raised only a few years ago by the Ceylonese Government when the Bandaranaike Ministr came into power. All the revenue records of the Madras Government corroborate that Kachchativu was a part of the former Ramnad zamindary and an integral part of this country So, under no circumstances the Government has got any power under the Constitution to cede even an inch of our country Sir, they cannot consider this country as the zamindari of the Congress Party. A few days back, the Coco Island, which is part of the Andaman group of islands, was ceded to Burma. The question of Beru Bari was raised by the previous speaker. Now has come the question of Kachchativu. If we go on ceding our territory like this, what will be left of this country?

Secondly, it is utter contempt and disrespect shown to this House by not taking the House into confidence and facing us with a *fait accompli*. The shutting out of the views of the opposition parties in this manner is most anti-democratic So, I would say that the statement which is going to be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha is not worth the paper on which it has been typed Therefore, I would submit that the External Affairs Minister should consider these matters and should not lay the statement on the Table of the House. Otherwise, we will be forced to take the extreme step of walking out.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, इस के बारे में आप की क्या रूलिंग है ?

MR SPEAKER My ruling is that the Minister has a right to make a statement. When the Government enters into an agreement with another Government, that must come before this House. The Members must be informed of what is taking place.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: But the agreement is unconstitutional.

MR. SPEAKER: How can we know it?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It is published in newspapers.

MR. SPEAKER: How can the House be seized of the matter unless the Minister makes a statement?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Can they violate the Constitution?

MR SPEAKER: I have given the ruling. Now, the Minister.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, हम आप की रूलिंग से सहमत नहीं है हम वाक-आउट करते है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मोरेना) यह है-आप के मंत्री महोदय का बयान-

(*At this stage Shri Kachwai tore up some papers and threw them away*).

(*Some hon. Members left the House at this stage*).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir the tearing of papers by an hon. Member is contempt of the House I want your ruling on this.

MR SPEAKER: My ruling is that tearing of papers is not in keeping with the decorum or dignity of the House.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): Over the years, since our independence, there have been a number of questions and discussions in the House regarding the Island of Kachchativu. Government have of course fully shared this interest and concern for arriving at an early and amicable solution of this long-outstanding matter; and I am happy to say that an agreement was signed between the two Prime Ministers on 28th June, a copy of which I am laynig on the table of the House.

[Shri Swaran Singh]

The Island of Kachchativu, about 3/4 of a square mile in extent, is situated in the Palk Bay; it is about 10½ miles from the nearest landfall in Sri Lanka and about 12½ miles from the nearest Indian shore. The Palk Bay, which constitutes historic waters of India and Sri Lanka, is some 18 miles wide at its entrance through the Palk Straits, and has an average width of some 28 miles.

The issue of deciding Indian and Shri Lanka claims to Kachchativu was closely connected with determining the boundary line between India and Shri Lanka in the waters of the Palk Bay. The entire question of the maritime boundary in the historic waters of the Palk Bay required urgently to be settled, keeping in view the claims of the two sides, historical evidence, legal practice and precedent and in the broader context of our growing friendly relations with Sri Lanka.

Kachchativu has always been an uninhabited island. Neither Sri Lanka nor India has had any permanent presence there. During the long colonial period the question whether Kachchativu was part of India or part of Ceylon was frequently discussed, with the Governments of the day putting forward claims and counter claims. In recent years, both countries had agreed that there should be no unilateral action which would seek to change the undetermined status of Kachchativu, pending a final solution to be reached through amicable bilateral efforts.

I would particularly like to draw the attention of Honourable Members to the fact that when two sides have a good arguable case on a particular issue, and the problem cannot be resolved expeditiously through bilateral negotiations, there is inevitably an attempt to seek outside intervention by appeal either to the International Court of Justice or to third party arbitration. For our part, we have always been firmly of the view that in any differences with our neighbouring countries, we should seek to resolve them through bilateral discussions without outside interference, on the basis of equality and goodwill. It is a matter of satisfaction to us that our Prime Minister's resolve to settle this issue through direct bilateral talks met with an equally warm response from the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, and the agreement could be reached in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

Exhaustive research of historical and other records was made by our experts on Kachchativu and every available piece of evidence collected from various record offices in India, such as in Tamil Nadu, Goa and Bombay, as well as abroad in British and Dutch archives. An intensive examination of evidence and exchange of views took place, specially during the past year, between senior officials of the two Governments. This question of Kachchativu, for the reasons I have just explained, had necessarily to be dealt with as part of the broader question of the boundary in the Palk Bay so as to eliminate the possibility of any further disputes on similar matters in these historic waters.

On the basis of a dispassionate examination of the historical records and other evidence, and keeping in mind the legal principles and also keeping in mind our policy and principle of peaceful settlement of disputes, I feel confident that the Agreement demarcating the maritime boundary in the Palk Bay, will be considered as fair, just and equitable to both countries. At the same time, I wish to remind the Hon'ble Members that in concluding this Agreement the rights of fishing, pilgrimage and navigation, which both sides have enjoyed in the past, have been fully safeguarded for the future.

It would be wrong to see this Agreement as a victory for one side or the other. Both countries have gained as a result of the agreement, which is a

victory of mature statesmanship, a victory in the cause of friendship and cooperation in the area. A potential major irritant in relations between the two countries, which had remained unresolved over the years, has now been removed, and both countries can now concentrate on the exploitation of economic and other resources in these, now well-defined, waters and generally on intensifying cooperation between themselves in various fields. The Agreement marks an important step in further strengthening the close ties that bind India and Sri Lanka.

Agreement

The Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Sri Lanka,

Desiring to determine the boundary line in the historic waters between India and Sri Lanka and to settle the related matters in a manner which is fair and equitable to both sides,

Having examined the entire question from all angles and taken into account the historical and other evidence and legal aspects thereof,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The boundary between India and Sri Lanka in the waters from Adam's Bridge to Palk Strait shall be arcs of Great Circles between the following positions, in the sequence given below, defined by latitude and longitude:

Position 1 : 10° 05′ North, 80° 03′ East

Position 2 : 09° 57′ North, 79° 35′ East

Position 3 : 09° 30·15′ North, 79° 22·60′ East.

Position 4 : 09° 21·80′ North, 79° 30·70′ East.

Position 5 : 09° 13′ North, 79° 32′ East

Position 6 : 09° 06′ North, 79° 32′ East

Article 2

The coordinates of the positions specified in Article 1 are geographical coordinates and the straight lines connecting them are indicated in the chart annexed hereto which has been signed by the surveyors authorised by the two Governments, respectively.

Article 3

The actual location of the aforementioned positions at sea and on the seabed shall be determined by a method to be mutually agreed upon by the surveyors authorized for the purpose by the two Governments, respectively.

Article 4

Each country shall have sovereignty and exclusive jurisdiction and control over the waters, the islands, the continental shelf and the subsoil thereof, falling on its own side of the aforesaid boundary.

Article 5

Subject to the foregoing, Indian fishermen and pilgrims will enjoy access to visit Kachchativu as hitherto, and will not be required by Sri Lanka to obtain travel documents or visas for these purposes.

Article 6

The vessels of India and Sri Lanka will enjoy in each other's waters such rights as they have traditionally enjoyed therein.

Article 7

If any single geological petroleum or natural gas structure or field, or any single geological structure or field of any other mineral deposit, including sand or gravel, extends across the boundary referred to in Article 1 and the part of such structure or field which is situated on one side of the boundary is exploited, in whole or in part, from the other side of the boundary, the two countries shall seek to

[Shri Swaran Singh]

reach agreement as to the manner in which the structure or field shall be most effectively exploited and the manner in which the proceeds deriving therefrom shall be apportioned.

Article 8

This Agreement shall be subject to ratification. It shall enter into force on the date of exchange of the instruments of ratification which will take place as soon as possible.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF
INDIA

Sd/-Indira Gandhi

New Delhi: 26.6.74

FOR THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF
SRI LANKA

Sd/-Sirimavo R. D. Bandaranaike
Colombo: 28.6.74

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirapalli): Sir, while my party welcomes the Agreements reached between Sri Lanka and India, there are problems to come up during the implementation of the Agreement. So far, our fishermen had a right to go even beyond Kachchativu, fish and come back. The hon. Minister says that these rights are fully protected. But there are problems which we would like our Government to take up with Sri Lanka and seek their solution. For that reason, I submit, there should be a discussion on this statement. I have given notice of a motion. I would request you to allow a discussion on that.

MR. SPEAKER: The general debate on foreign affairs is coming up next week.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): I want to seek one clarification. In the statement he has mentioned that Kachchativu has always been an uninhabited island. But an hon. Member had said that it was within his constituency. If that is so, I do not know how it could be said that it has not been inhabited by any human being. How could it then be a part of his constituency?

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: The Tamil Nadu Government has a grievance that it has not been consulted properly. May I know what is the actual fact in regard to that? I also want to know the details about the protection given with regard to fishing rights.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The hon. Member would no doubt be aware that in the year 1921 when both Sri Lanka and India were under British rule, fishery line had been decided by the British Government because they had control over both Sri Lanka as well as India. I am sure that the hon. Member know that the 1921 fishery line was a line which was about three or three and a half miles west of the Kachchativu. That is, to the western side of the fishery line was the exclusive fishery right of the Indian citizens and to the east of that was the right of Sri Lanka fishermen. But in spite of that division, the fishermen generally were free to fish even round about Kachchativu and they also used the Kachchativu island for drying their nets. As would be known to the House there is no fresh water available there. Mostly they used it for spreading their nets and trying to dry the nets, etc.

About the traditional rights, if the hon. Member goes through the terms of the Agreement, a copy of which has been placed on the Table of the House, he will get the answer because it is mentioned there that, although Sri Lanka's claim to sovereignty over Kachchativu has been recognised, the traditional rights of Indian fishermen and pilgrims to visit that island will remain unaffected. Similarly, the tra-

ditional navigation rights exercised by India and Sri Lanka in each other's water will remain unaffected. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Later on we may have a debate on this, but not now I am not allowing any more.

Mr. Kureel.

PUBLIC FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE.

SHRI B. N. KUREEL: (Ramsanehighat): I beg to move:

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the first week of the next Budget Session (1975) the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1934, the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948 the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 and the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the first week of the next Budget Session (1975) the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964, the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 and the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: We shall take up the next business after lunch. We adjourn to reassemble at 2.30 p.m.

13.35 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Tirty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Demands for Grants (Gujarat), 1974-75—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we resume further discussion on the Gujarat Budget.

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER.

*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while speaking yesterday on the Budget of Gujarat State, I was referring how the Government of India have failed to take effective measures to curb the growing corruption, malpractices, black-marketing etc. in the State. Instead, the ruling party at the Centre has been trying to perpetuate its hold on the State. As an example, I would refer to the leakage of provisions of the Ordinance promulgated by the President on 6th July, 1974 regarding dividends. I do not know whether any Minister is responsible for this leakage or whether any highly placed bureaucrat is responsible for this. But the leakage of the provisions of this Ordinance has greately helped a few monopoly firms in the State of Gujarat. I wounder how only a few big monopoly industrial firms in Gujarat were able to get prior intimation regarding the provisions of this Ordinance. The Atul Products Company, Gujarat Fertilisers, Baroda Rayon Company and Century Mills were able to disgorge their shares in the market much in advance of the promulgation of this Ordinance and they were able to make a profit of more than Rs. 50 lakhs before the Ordinance was issued. I am constrained to remark that the ruling Congress Party at the Centre would naturally take advantage of the unexpected windfall for these industrialists of Gujarat. These industrialists also must be beholden to the

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri J. Matha Gowder]

Government of India for the timely leakage of the Ordinance on Dividends and they would be only too willing to contribute substantially to the election funds of the ruling Congress Party. It will not be any surprise if the Congress Party wins a landslide victory in Gujarat, with the financial assistance of these very same industrialists of Gujarat.

I will not be far from truth if I say that the leakage of the Ordinance has been intentional because the elections in Gujarat are fast approaching. I would like to know whether this is the manner in which the Government of India are going to tackle the rampant corruption and blackmarket in the State of Gujarat. It looks as though the ruling party is keen to derive maximum advantage from corruption and blackmarket. As I pointed out yesterday, the ruling Congress Party at the Centre is in collusion with monopoly industrialists for fighting the election battle Otherwise, only a few industrial giants would not have got prior information about the provisions of the presidential Ordinance on Dividends.

Sir, the former Chief Minister, Shri Chimanbhai Patel, belonged to the Congress Party against whom allegations of corruption were levelled at by the Congress Party members. Immediately after the fall of his Ministry, Shri Chimanbhai Patel was expelled from the Congress Party, as if that is the only action the Government of India and the Congress Party at the Centre can take against him for all his misdeeds. I wonder whether the ruling Party at the Centre is at all interested in eradicating the evil of corruption from this land It is only interested in eradicating all the Opposition to its rule.

Shri Chimanbhai Patel, after his resignation as the Chief Minister, made a public statement that the Centre did not supply adequate quantities of foodgrains to the State. This statement has been proved to be correct by the following two incontrovertible factors. The allocation of fertilisers to the State of Gujarat has been reduced by 50 per cent. Secondly, during the period January to June, 1974, that is to say, immediately after the fall of the popular Ministry and the dissolution of the Assembly, more quantities of foodgrains than the actual allotment from the Central Pool have been rushed to the State of Gujarat as mentioned in reply to a starred question yesterday I would like to know whether this should not have been done by the Centre at the time when there was massive agitation in the State against scarcities of essential commodities. But, now the Central Government would leave no stone unturned because of the coming elections in the State For the ruling Congress Party everything is fair so far as fighting an election is concerned. Even the misery of the people will become a handy tool for the ruling party to fight an election.

Coming now to the problem of Gujarat, the parts of Kutch and Saurashtra in Gujarat are chronically backward areas Though the Congress Party had been ruling the State since Independence no concrete steps were taken for balanced development of the State. For example, the Kutch area of the State was aflicted by drought seven times consecutively and yet the Famine Code has not been made applicable to this area. I wonder whether a short spell of President's rule will be able to do any good to the State which has experienced the ineffective administration of the Congress Party during the last 25 years.

I would also like to substantiate my argument by referring to the long standing demand of the people of Gujarat. They have been demanding that the Headquarter of the Western Railway must be located in Gujarat. At the moment, both the Headquarters of Central Railway and Western Railway are located in Bombay. Should there be two Headquarters in the city of Bombay? But the Cen-

tral Government have not so far paid any heed to the genuine demand of the people of Gujarat.

Similarly, Sir, Kutch area of Gujarat is potentially rich in minerals. As I pointed out earlier, inspite of the fact that Kutch is chronically drought-afflicated area and also industrially backward, the Central Government have not taken any steps to exploit the mineral wealth of Kutch area. I may even term this as criminal act of negligence on the part of the Central Government.

Before I conclude, I would refer to the ghastly atrocities being committed on Harijans, the children of God, in Gujarat Recently there was gruesome murder of Harijans in a village in Gujarat Such atrocities should continue to be committed on Harijans in the State which gave birth to the father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi by whose name the ruling Congress Party swears day in and day out is nothing but a crying shame on the Government of India As we know, the name of Mahatma Gandhi is also a political expediency for the ruling party which has given a go-by to Gandhism long ago. The ruling Congress party does not hestitate to exploit the plight of Harijans, Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes at the time of elections and also to perpetuate its power. It looks as though the woeful lot of Harijans and the misery of the millions of down-trodden people have become a plaything for the ruling Congress Party. I am convinced in this view of mine when I see the continuous repetition of murder and massacre of Harijans in Gujarat which gave birth to Mahatma Gandhi.

Before I conclude, I would appeal to the Central Government that they should come with a heavy hand on those who commit such horrors on Harijans in Gujarat.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Gujarat was a progresive peaceful State and the Administration was good. In 1972, that is, after the Assembly Election, there was a bitter infighting in the ruling party which created an adverse impact upon the Administration. The dishonest and corrupt approach of the Ministers and the highhandedness of a few of their favourites demoralised the administration After dissolution, the Governor, his Advisers and some Secretaries are trying to tone up the administration. But, I have my own doubts whether they would be able to do much because the Central Government itself is indifferent, callous and negligent enough and it is giving step-motherly treatment to Gujarat. I can give you an example. Take the Cotton Corporation which is under the control of Commerce Ministry. The Cotton Corporation purchased 2,00,000 bales from the State of Punjab and they purchased only 2,900 bales or so from Gujarat. The stock of Gujarat is to-day more than 1 lakh bales of cotton. When the Corporation can purchase more cotton bales from other States why in the case of Gujarat, they tell us that there are no funds Take the case of foodgrains supplies They supply more foodgrains to other States In the same way, they supply more furnace oil for industries to other States I do not grudge that Let them supply adequate quantity to other States. Why should they give this step-motherly treatment to Gujarat in the matter of food supplies, cotton, furnace oil and other things?

I now come to some of the Demands. First of all, I shall taken up. Demand Nos. 40 and 41—Civil Supplies, Food and Civil Supplies Department and then I shall take up Demand Nos. 52 and 55—Agriculture, Forests and Cooperatoion Department. There is acute shortage of cement, coal, tyres and tubes, mobile oil, fertilisers and other essential commodities. But, all these commodities are made available in plenty if only you pay more. That means all these commodities are available in plenty in black market. In that way, the Administration has failed to prevent the black-marketing.

[Shri P. M. Mehta]

Now, the sowing season is more or less over in Gujarat. And farmers did not get the required fertilisers and seeds inadequate quantity. I think that this time the agricultural production will suffer and shortages would adversely affect the agricultural production. For example, shortate of fertilisers was of the order of 70 per cent. Shortage of seeds was of the order of 50 per cent. These will, I am sure, adversely affect the agricultural production. In some of the districts of Gujarat, rains are delayed and, I think even sowing operations have not yet taken place. I therefore demand that immediately work should be started so as to provide work to the landless labourers to earn wages.

I now come to Demand No. 105 Panchayats and Health Department. I want to put a question to the hon. Minister, Shri Ganesh whether he is aware of the strange situation that has arisen in the Panchayat Administration. There is a vacuum in the Panchayat Administration. The term of the District Panchayats and Taluk Panchayats expired. Fresh election were not held at all. Because the ruling party was losing ground there. Now what has happened to it? There are no district panchayats or taluka panchayats. There are only presidents but these presidents hold very little or inadequate powers to cope up with the panchayat programmes. Similarly, the district development officers and taluka development officers also do not hold adequate powers. Therefore, the administration is at a stand still and no works are going on. Further, there is no provision in the Act vest powers in the district or taluka development officer and hence there is a complete vacuum. So, I demand that this position should be amended either by ordering immediate fresh elections or by issuing some ordinance voting fresh and adequate powers in the offices of the taluka and district panchayat officers.

Then, I come to Demand No. 109 relating to public health and drinking water supply. The Public Health Department has failed to implement some of the sanctioned schemes. I can give one example in this connection. There was a drinking water scheme for the village Kerala which is a part of my constituency, and they started the work before a long time, but that project has not been completed. They neglected the suggestions and advice of the local people represented by the panchayats. Now, I demand that some responsible senior officer should be deputed to investigate why the village of Kerala could not get drinking water today in spite of the having been a sanctioned scheme for the purpose. The same is the position in regard to the drinking water scheme for the village of Akwada also. The sanctioned scheme there also has been delayed. That also requires the attention of higher authorities.

Now, I come to Demand No. 98 relating to machinery and engineering industries. There is a long pending proposal for implementation of a Machine-Tools project at Bhavanagar. The representatives of the HMT and the GIIC recently visited Bhavanagar, and they have come to some decision to implement this project at Bhavanagar, but I do not know what has happened. I would like to know the progress made so far. I hope that the hon. Minister will throw some light on it.

Lastly, I come to Demand No. 122 relating to the Public Works Department. The PWD has started work to bridge the missing links on the coastal highway near Bhavanagar to construct bridges on Bhavnagar creek and Sonarai creek. They started the work in 1972, but the progress has been very slow. I think that the work has lagged behind by more than 50 per cent. So, I demand that the authorities should attend to this project and complete this work as early as possible.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Minister.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA (Jamnagar): There are some more hon. members who would wish to speak on this.

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL (Mehsana): Kindly allow us some time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Pleased sit down. I thought since we had exceded the time limit, we should being the discussion of the No-Confidence Motion round about 3 P.M. I have seen your names. but if you are very keen about it, that means we shall have to extend the time by a few minutes I can give you five minutes each.

SHRI NATWARLAY PATEL: I am very happy at getting an opportunity to speak on the Gujarat Budget Our future development and our important problems are concerned with this Budget

At present in Gujarat there are many burning problems My friend. Shri P. M. Mehta referred to one of them, namely, cotton. You very well know that Gujarat grows one third of the total production of the country's cotton. Not only that we grow staple cotton which we used to import from abroad for which we had to spend a huge amount of foreign exchange. For the last four years we have been growing this cotton. Now the difficulty is that there is no buyer in the market and as a result, our farmers are suffering a lot. About 1,10,000 bales are lying with Gujarat co-operatives unsold. These belongs to the farmers of Gujarat. I had been to Bombay recently where I met the Managing Director of CCI and requested him to start purchasing in Gujarat. He has agreed in principle, but he was telling me that for want of funds he is unable to start purchase in the State. So we approached the concerned Ministry, Commerce, here That Ministry has ultimately referred this matter to the Finance Ministry. I understand Shri Ganesh is aware of this problem.

One thing has to be understood. So far as the Cotton Corporation is concerned, they cannot start purchasing unless and until the Government of India provide adequate money for the purpose. That is why I would urge upon the hon. Minister to taken up this matter immediately and do something about it.

Another point. In Gujarat, there are many big organisations like ONGC, the petro-chemical complex etc. But so far as employment of local people is concerned, they do not get an opportunity to work in these organisations. I am referring specially to class IV and class III catagories In other States where there are such big employer organisations, naturally the local people get the opportunity of service there In this connection, we have requested the concerned Minister He has assured us that something will be done in the matter But it is not being implemented. That is why I would request the hon. Minister to do something in this matter.

Now I would draw attention to one important problem not particularly concerning my constituency but relating to Gujarat as a whole. In the State, there are a number of tubewells. As a matter of fact, there is very little irrigation system in the State. That is why, so many tubewells have been dug in the State Up till now the rate for irrigation in the State was round about 35P. per 10,000 litres which is about 2,200 gallons. This has been doubled to 70P These tubewells are for the poor people, poor marginal farmers, especially the Harijans and other economically backward people who take water from these tubewells. If the rate is double, naturally they would not be able to take this water. What will ultimately happen is that these tubewells would come to a standstill and Government will incur a loss.

I would like to touch on one more point. At present, there is President's rule in Gujarat. They are functioning well, but there is a difference between President's rule and popular rule. In President's rule, they take up some

[Shri Natwarlal Patel]

thing on hand but do not pursue it If there is a popular government, after taking up something on hand, they pursue it (A popular government also has to face public opinion So, popular rule should be restored as early as possible. I do not understand my friends on the other side. When we had a popular government, they were not happy and they wanted President's rule Now they are not happy with President's rule also I do not understand what they want Perhaps they only want chaos in the country, but we would not allow them to create chaos at the cost of democracy

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी गुजरात मे देश के और राज्यो की तरह महगाई, भ्रष्टाचार, बेकारी और अन्य तरह तरह की बुराइया पहले भी व्याप्त थी और आज भी है। इन्ही बुराइयो को समाप्त करने के लिए जनवरी मे छात्र नवनिर्माण समिति ने वहा आन्दोलन चलाया और इस बात की माग की कि यहा भ्रष्टाचार और महगाई बहुत बढती जा रही है इसलिए इससे नजात पाने के लिए यहा की विधान सभा को भग कर देना चाहिए। तो वहा की तमाम पार्टियो ने जो विरोधी दल की पार्टिया थी, यहा तक कि कांग्रेस के बहुत बड़े हिस्से ने भी इस आन्दोलन का समर्थन किया और वहा विधान सभा भग हो गई। मैं यह सवाल उठाना चाहता हू मत्री जी से कि जो महगाई उस समय थी, जो भ्रष्टाचार उस समय था, जो बेकारी की स्थिति उस समय थी, जो शिक्षा की व्यवस्था उस समय थी और दूसरी जितनी भी समस्याये उस समय थी जिनके खिलाफ वहा की जनता ने आन्दोलन किया उनमे सुधार हुआ है या जैसी की तैसी वे समस्यायें बनी हुई हैं अथवा क्या स्थिति और गभीर हुई है, महगाई बढ़ी है, भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ा है ? मैं यह जानना चाहता हू। साथ ही मैं यह सवाल भी उठाना चाहता हू कि अगर किसी भी समस्या का समाधान विधान सभा के विघटन से नही हुआ . .

एक माननीय सदस्य तो अब लोक सभा के विघटन से होगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री नही। देखिए, मुझे बोलने दीजिये। विधान सभा की बात हो रही है। (व्यवधान) . .

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते (राजापुर) मै एक सवाल करना चाहता हू। क्या आप महसूस करते हैं कि जो सी पी आई ने गुजरात की विधान सभा को भग करने की माग की वह गलत की ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री नहीं। वह गलत नही थी। मैं वह नही कह रहा हू। इसीलिए मैं ने प्रारम्भ मे ही कहा कि हम तमाम लोगो की यह उम्मीद थी कि विधान सभा भग होने मे स्थिति मे परिवर्तन होगा। लकिन मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार स्थिति और खराब हुई है और यह परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि पापुलर गवर्नमेंट के लोगो को जनता पकड सकती थी, लेकिन अब जो नौकरशाह है उनको वह पकड नही सकती। जनता की पहुच अफसरो तक नही है। किसी भी समस्या का समाधान जनता के तरीके से नही हो रहा है। यहा अफसरशाही का राज है और उसको कायम करने मे हम मे से बहुत से लोग जवाबदेह हैं।

15 hrs.

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी (गोपालगज) : तो क्या आप ने गलती की थी ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : नही, गलती नहीं की थी। हम ने देखा कि जिस उद्देश्य से वह आन्दोलन शुरू हुआ था—जैसे मुनाफाखोरो के खिलाफ हमला किया जाय, मुनाफाखोरों के खिलाफ हमला किया जाय—वह

उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं हुआ। नतीजा यह हुआ कि छात्र संघ निर्माण समिति के दो टुकडे हो गये। एक टुकड़े ने छापे मारने शुरू किये, उन्होंने मुनाफाखोरो के खिलाफ हमला शुरू किया, उस हमले के परिणाम भी अच्छे निकले, लेकिन मुझे दुख है कि हमारे इसी सदन के एक सदस्य श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने उनका विरोध किया—यह खबर अखबारो मे निकली थी। वास्तव मे यही असली लडाई थी और यह लडाई हिन्दुस्तान के कोने कोने मे होनी चाहिए, गल्लाखोरो को पकडो, मुनाफाखोरो को पकडो, बेकारी दूर करने के लिये नये कल-कारखाने खोलो, देश को अपने पाव पर खडा करो, इसको आत्मनिर्भर बनाओ, अर्थ-व्यवस्था और शिक्षा व्यवस्था मे परिवर्तन करो।

यही नारा बिहार मे भी उठाया गया, शुरू मे ठीक नारा उठाया गया, लेकिन बाद मे वे इन नारो के प्रति ईमानदार नही रहे और उन्ही के बदकर मे हमारे जय प्रकाश नारायण जी जैसे चोटी के नेता भी आ गये जिन्होंने विधान सभा भग करो, यूनिवर्सिटी भग करो जैसे नारो का समर्थन और नेतृत्व किया।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. You are going far a field. I would like to know whether you are supporting or opposing this demand?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI I am opposing the budget

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Jayaprakash and Bihar are no part of this budget. Do not go so far into it. Confine yourself to Gujarat and the budget.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : लेकिन यह उसी का पार्ट है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are making a political speech. You are not referring to the budget at all.

श्री रामअवतार शास्त्री : मैं निवेदन कर रहा था आज देश में मुनाफाखोरी के खिलाफ आन्दोलन होना चाहिये, हिन्दुस्तान मे पूजी वादी व्यवस्था के विनाश का आन्दोलन होना चाहिये, टाटा-बिडला और डालमिया जिन्होने हमारे देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था को खराब किया है, उन के खिलाफ आन्दोलन होना चाहिये। लेकिन हो क्या रहा है ? हो यह रहा है—जनतन्त्र को खत्म करो, शिक्षा व्यवस्था को ठप करो—इस तरह का प्रयास कुछ दल कर रहे हैं, जिस मे जन-तन्त्र सुरक्षित नही रह सकता। हमे गुजरात से सबक सीखना चाहिये और इस तरह की व्यवस्था लाने का प्रयास करना चाहिये जिस से सही मायनो में जनता की समस्याओ का समाधान हो सके। प्रतिनिधियो को वापस बुलाने व सानुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व की माग की जा सकती है—ये जनता के आन्दोलन है और ये होने चाहिये। मै जनसघ तथा एव वामपन्थी विचारधारा को मानने वाले लोगो से अपील करता हू कि वे इस तरह के आन्दोलन करने के लिए एक व्यापक योजना बनायें और जनतन्त्र की हिफाजत करे जनतन्त्र का विरोध करने वालो को चोट दे।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Shri Jadeja I hope he will confine himself to the Gujarat budget.

SHRI D P JADEJA (Jamnagar): Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Gujarat budget, which I support I would like to place a viewpoint which has been rather important to the whole of Gujarat State in general and my area in particular Some members have already spoken on the drought situation But I would like to mention here that the area from where I come and my adjacent districts have a peculiar drought situation, which cannot be solved by the

[Shri D. P. Tadeja]

Narmada issue being settled nor by the Rajasthan Canal being brought into that area.

We are surrounded by the sea on three sides. We have no major irrigation projects. We have no big rivers, hardly to call any perennial river. We have no source of conserving rain water that we get. Let me assure you that since 1968 my region has not even had 50 per cent of the average rainfall that we normally used to get.

This year, the drinking water is being made available to people at a cost of Rs. 16/- per barrel. Today not only we have got to vacate our areas but we have also to tell our guests and friends not to visit us In this area, there is no other alternative, there is no other way of giving relief to these people as far as drinking water is concerned except by having desalination plant. Whenever we talk of desalination plant, it is brushed aside by the State Government as well as by the Central Government saying that it is uneconomical and it is too expensive Does that mean that this area can never have sweet water? Even in conditions like these, we are suffering today Will the Government not think of trying to find an economical alternative or trying to make a survey to see in what other way they can give drinking water to these 800 to 344 villages covering about 12—15 lakhs of population.

Then, I would like to draw the attention of the Government, specially, the State Government through the Union Ministry that in this region we have the reclamation scheme. Reclamation normally means reclaiming waste land or reclaiming saline land to be used for irrigation purposes or to bring it under sweet water. But in our area, the reclamation schemes have not been to reclaim the land but to conserve water which would have otherwise flown into the sea. These projects have come to a standstill for quite some years. I am sorry to say that even whatever little water had been reclaimed in this area has been drained away by unlawful means. This is where the State Government should intervene, should come in the picture and try to see that this water is conserved and that no more good land is taken over by the saline area.

Another point that I would like to raise is about coastal regions of the whole of Gujarat State I do not know why in the last two years, there has been a sudden rush from all over the country to Gujarat region for fishing, entering in fishing industry also. Now, what has happened is that Gujarat fishermen who have been doing fishing under the indigenous old system by having country-craft, by having small boats which do not have mechanisation, have got to compete with these new landlords of the sea who have come into this region with mechanised ships and all that. I would like to emhasize that these small fishermen should be given more subsidy. The Gujarat Government is giving it. But they should give more subsidy to genuine poor fishermen who have been doing fishing all these generations and are still continuing in the same trade. These people should be given more subsidy. They should be given more assistance and protection from the State Government so that their area and their resources are not exploited.

All the same, mechanisation should not be stopped. Mechanised fishing vessels should be allowed. But they should be given a limit, beyond a few miles, whatever the Government decides.

I would also like to draw the attention of the Central Government that beyond a few miles, within our territorial limits, there are international fishing companies, foreign companies, which are doing fishing trade there and exploiting our rich sea resources. If the Gujarat Government do not have the resources to check this, if they cannot patrol this area, the Central Government should intervene at this moment

and see that Gujarat sea coast does not suffer in the same manner as the coast in south India is suffering.

Sir, I have a lot of other points to mention. But as you have given me a very short time, I would only request the hon. Minister to see to it it that the programmes which they have given to us just now, the reclamation scheme, the afforestation scheme, slum clearance and development of tourism which are very vital to the people of Guarat and to the national economy, are speedily implemented. They should not think in terms of this district or that district having an equal share from the State Government's exchequer. Whichever scheme is more important, more vital for that region should be given priority over others.

With these words, support the Demands for Grants.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इन के बजट का घोर विरोध करना चाहता हू क्यों कि गुजरात की विधान सभा को विघटित करने की सलाह राष्ट्रपति जी ने इन को बहुत सप्ताह पहले दी थी, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जो ने जिद कर गुजरात में खून की नदियों को बहाने का काम किया। और जिस रात को विधान सभा को बर्खास्त करने का निर्णय किया गया उस दिन राष्ट्रपति जी को इत्तला तक नहीं दी गई थी जब कि गवर्नर के सारे अधिकार राष्ट्रपति जी के हाथ में अनुच्छेद 356 के तहत चले गये थे और उस समय राष्ट्रपति जी के द्वारा जारी किया हुआ आदेश यह कहता था कि गवर्नर आगे जितने अधिकारों का इस्तेमाल करेगा वह सारे अधिकार will be subject to the superintendence, direction and control of the President.'

उस का अभी तक जवाब नहीं आया। यही सरकार का तरीका है ? इसीलिये मैं बजट का विरोध कर रहा हूं। मैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय से विनम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे इस प्रश्न का अभी तक सरकार के द्वारा कोई खुलासा नहीं हुआ जब कि 9 फरवरी को ही गुजरात में राष्ट्रपति शासन जारी हो गया और गवर्नर के सारे अधिकार राष्ट्रपति के हाथ में चले गये थे। तो क्या राष्ट्रपति के सुपरिन्टेडेंस, डायरेक्शन और कंट्रोल के बिना गवर्नर बिना उन से पूछे विधान सभा को विघटित कर सकते थे ? इस का जवाब मैं मंत्री महोदय से चाहता हूं, और आप का भी इस पर फैसला चाहता हूं।

अब मैं मांग नम्बर (3) के बारे में सब से पहले बोलना चाहता हूं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह निर्वाचन सम्बन्धी मांग है और इस में 14 लाख रुपये का खर्च दिखलाया गया है इलेक्टोरल आफिसर्स पर, यानी अधिकारियों के वेतन और भत्ते के लिये 14 लाख रुपये का प्राविधान है और नई मतदाताओं की सूची तैयार करने के लिये सिर्फ 10,000 रुपये दिखाये गये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि 14 लाख रुपये की रकम के लिये जब आप मंजूरी मांगते हैं तो क्या आप का यह कर्त्तव्य नहीं है कि जल्दी से जल्दी मतदाताओं की सूची तैयार कर के, नये चुनाव क्षेत्रों का निर्माण कर के, डीलिमिटेशन कर के, जैसे ही वर्षा ऋतु समाप्त हो जाय आप चुनाव की तैयारी करें ? इसलिये मैं मंत्री जी से स्पष्ट आश्वासन चाहता हूं कि जब आप 14 लाख रुपये निर्वाचन अधिकारियों के वेतन और भत्ते के ऊपर खर्च करने की बात करते हैं तो क्या इस सदन को वह आश्वासन देंगे कि गुजरात में नये चुनाव कराने के मामले में जरा भी विलम्ब नहीं होगा ? इलेक्शन कमीशन ने तो कहा है कि दिसम्बर तक हम चुनाव कर सकते हैं। लेकिन जब तक राष्ट्रपति शासन हटाने की बात नहीं करेंगे, तब तक निर्वाचन कमीशन बिल्कुल लाचार है, वह कुछ नहीं कर सकता।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

इसलिये इस के बारे में मैं मंत्री जी से खुलासा चाहता हूं। और मेरे मित्र पुरुषोत्तम जी ने जो कट मोशन दिया है उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय बिहार की मैं चर्चा नहीं करता, लेकिन गुजरात के बारे में इतना जरूर चाहता हूं कि गुजरात में जो विधान सभा विघटित हुई और चिमन भाई सरकार का इस्तीफा हुआ इसलिये नहीं कि वहां के नौजवान लोकतन्त्र विरोधी थे। अभी मेरे एक मित्र ने कहा कि चूंकि चिमन भाई की सरकार भ्रष्ट हो चुकी थी और विधान सभा सही माने में गुजरात की जनता की आकांक्षाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व करने में असमर्थ और निकम्मी साबित हुई इसलिये जनता ने विधान सभा को विघटित करवाया। अब इस के बारे में कहा जाता है कि विधान सभा को विघटित करवाने का कार्य गैर-कानूनी है। अगर यही काम, चुनी हुई लोक सभा को विघटित कराने का काम, प्रधान मंत्री करती हैं जो अल्पमत में थी, तो वह बड़ा लोकतन्त्र के अनुरूप काम था। और जनता अगर चोट से सरकार बदलना चाहती है तो वह लोकतन्त्र विरोधी काम होता है, यह कौन सा तर्क है ? इसलिये यह लोकतन्त्र विरोधी मांग नहीं थी। जिन प्रतिनिधियों पर जनता का विश्वास हट गया था उस को लोग हटाना चाहते थे। नये चुनाव की वहां मांग है और जल्दी से जल्दी वहां पर चुनाव हो।

गुजरात ने यह भी दिखाया कि मूंगफली का तेल बहुत विस्फोटक है। न्यूक्लियर ब्लास्ट से उस का असर कम नहीं है। इसलिये राष्ट्रपति शासन जो चलाने वाले लोग हैं उन से कहना चाहता हूं कि जीवन की आवश्यक चीजों के बारे में सतर्क रहें। उस में लूट मचाने का आसान मिल वाले प्रयास करेंगे, और उस में सजेदारी का प्रयास मंत्री लोग और सरकार करेगी जो इस के परिणाम खतरनाक निकल सकते हैं।

अन्त में मैं एक मानवता का सवाल उठा रहा हूं। आप की जानकारी के लिये कहना चाहता हूं कि जब पुराना बम्बई राज्य था उस में गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र का अधिकांश हिस्सा था तो उस पुराने बम्बई राज्य में जिस तरह उत्तर में साइकिल रिक्शा चलती है इस तरह की साइकिल रिक्शा के ऊपर पुराने बम्बई राज्य में पाबन्दी थी और उस के बाद भी गुजरात राज्य और महाराष्ट्र राज्य का जो पुराना हिस्सा है उस में साइकिल रिक्शा नहीं चलने थे। लेकिन गुजरात लेजिस्लेशन कमेटी की बैठक में हमें बताया गया कि अहमदाबाद शहर में साढ़े तीन हजार साइकिल रिक्शाओं के लिये इजाजत दी जायगी, और हर 500 नागरिकों के पीछे अन्य शहरों में भी एक साइकिल रिक्शा शुरू हो जायगी। हम लोगों ने इस का विरोध किया। अन्त में गृह मंत्री जी ने हम को आश्वासन दिया कि इस को अन्य शहरों में नये सिरे से शुरू नहीं किया जायगा। आज सरकार को अहमदाबाद के बारे में स्पष्ट आश्वासन देना चाहिये। मेरे मित्र पुरुषोत्तम जी बताते थे कि जब अहमदाबाद में हम जायेंगे तो हमारे खिलाफ काले झंडे ले कर प्रदर्शन होगा क्योंकि लोगों का रोजगार खत्म करने का मैं काम कर रहा हूं। लेकिन जैसा कि मैंने पहले स्पष्ट किया, और प्रधान मंत्री को भी लिखा था कि मैं किसी का रोजगार नहीं छीनना चाहता हूं। लेकिन इन्सान इन्सान को ढोये यह असम्भव है। इसी में इम्प्लायमेंट को ऐक्सपैन्ड करना चाहते हैं, यह कोई इन्सानियत का काम है ? मीटर-इज्ड साइकिल रिक्शाओं का एक डेमान्स्ट्रेशन प्रधान मंत्री के घर पर हुआ था, तो क्या यह है कि बैंकों के द्वारा इन को ऋण नहीं दिया जाता ? और मोटराइज्ड

रिक्शा का कारखाना नही लगाया जाता ? लेकिन यह कहना कि इन्सान इन्सान को ढोता है उस में लोगो को रोजगार मिलता है, यह कोई तर्क नही हुआ । आज तस्करी मे, स्मगलिंग मे, मटका और बुट लैगिंग मे जितने सगठित मजदूरो को रोजगार मिलता है उस से अधिक रोजगार मिल रहा है । क्या इसका यह मतलब है कि स्मलिंग को लीगलाइज कर दिया जाए, तस्करी को कानूनी बना दिया जाए ? क्या आप यह भी चाहते हैं कि बूट लैगिंग को कानूनी बना दिया जाय चाइल्ड लेबर जो खत्म हो गई है, उसको भी चालू कर दिया जाए ? अहमदाबाद मे इसको रोकिये । किसी का रोजगार मत छीनिये । मैं चाहता हू कि गुजरात मे अहमदाबाद मे इसको बन्द करवा करके उत्तर मे भी यह कानून आप बनाए और इसको खत्म करे । धीरे धीरे बैंको के द्वारा लोगो को मोटराइज्ड रिक्शा के लिए लोन दिए जाए और यह जो कलक का टीका है भारतीय सस्कृति के ऊपर, भारतीय सभ्यता के ऊपर इस कलक को पूरे हिन्दुस्तान मे मानवता के नाम पर, मिटाने के काम को किया जाना चाहिये ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) Sir, Gujarat was discussed a number of times in this House Hon. Members would remember that this has been discussed at the time of dicussion of vote-on-account and also at the time of giving assent to the Presidential ordinance. Many points have been raised by hon. Members relating to general situation, political aspects and also relating to specific points of the development of Gujarat and of the budget of Gujarat. It has been pointed out earlier also that the delimitation of constituencies has got to be finalised and after that electoral rolls will have to be prepared as per the revised constituencies. This work is taken up by the Election Commission. After completion of the work only the question will arise when election will take place There is no difference of opinion on the point that Gujarat should have a popular Government. I am facing a handicap Many hon. Members have raised many points and it is not possible for me within the limited time at my disposal to deal with all the points There are various issues involved and even among the Central Government various issues are being dealt with in different ministries

SHRI K. S CHAVDA (Patan): Regarding atrocities on harijans the hon Home Minister should make a statement

SHRI K R GANESH I have not finished. I will come to that There is no doubt that election should take place there and there should be popular Government there There is no question of replacement of popular Government and it is only a popular Government that can deliver the goods.

श्री मधु लिमये : कोई समय निर्धारित कीजिए कि दिसम्बर तक होगे ।

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have told you about procedural formalities that have got to be completed before elections can take place in Gujarat. I was only submitting that there was no escape from a popular Government and there is no question of unduly postponing elections. It is a very progressive State and it is a developed State. It has had a good administration also. It is necessary for people to have their own popular Government.

The hon. Member spoke about atrocities on harijans. He spoke very feelingly about atrocities in a particular village there. It is a fact that these atrocities are happening there and not only there in Gujarat but in other parts of the country, in spite

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

of efforts made through the anti-untouchability laws, and this sort of thing continues and I think the entire House would share the concern of the hon Member in this regard that with a heavy hand these atrocities should be put an end to because for centuries our brethren have been oppressed and now even when we are our own masters it is a pity that this scourge should continue.

Sir, everybody will share the feelings with the hon. Member—I think Gujarat Government has taken certain steps in this regard. Yesterday there was a heated discussion here. Shri Stephen very feelingly stated about the steps that have been taken I should congratulate the Gujarat Government for using the powers given under the Bombay Police Act and for having a sort of a collective fine or whatever word we may use on the villagers who were responsible for this heinous crime that was perpetrated on the poor harijans. If they had not taken the steps and if ordinary law is to take its own course, I think it will be years before any punishment could be given. I think in an atrocity that was committed on the harijans, I think that some sort of a punishment of this nature is required to be given if at all we want to make any dent on this.

I think hon. Members have also mentioned about Kutch.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: He has not touched the points raised about the Finance Ministry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Chavda, you must realise that this is a blanket demand involving so many ministries. As a matter of fact, each demand will be discussed separately. The Minister of State for Finance is not in a position to give replies to all that you have said. The only thing that I can say here is that all that you said would be taken note of and whatever administration is there in Gujarat they will take note of all these things and try to implement them. But, I would request that you do not insist on a reply from him. He is not capable of replying. At the moment what we are concerned with is whether we should make that money available to the President for running the Gujarat Administration.

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): The hon Member made certain points.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): A specific suggestion was made namely that in other cases, compensation of a more adequate nature was made Why is that being denied to these harijans? Those who suffered during Nav Nirman Samiti movement have all been paid compensation.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made that point. I leave it to the Minister. I do not deny that this is a specific point. There are many other specific points also. Once you take any one specific point, where do we discriminate in regard to other specific points? I leave it to the Minister

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR I am now on a point of order I would only request you to ask him to give detailed replies to the various points that were raised by various Members. Let the consolidated replies be laid on the Table of the House so that we know what steps the government are going to take Our point is that since Gujarat is under President's Rule, the Central Government should implement at least those matters which are urgent and most important.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot give any direction that replies should be given. The only thing that I can say is that due note should be taken of all the points made by the hon. Members and then Gujarat Administration should try to implement them as far as possible.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: It is customary to reply to all the points raised by the hon. Members.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Here so many ministries are involved. How do you expect the Minister to reply to all the points concerning so many ministries? Let him go on now.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Shri Mavalankar made many points when he spoke on the Cut Motion. Those are not related to the present situation in Gujarat. They cover the entire gamut of the whole of the development of Gujarat. I cannot give reply to each of the points. But, I can send those points to Gujarat Government but on some of the points to which I am required to give my reply, I can give my reply. I have plenty of facts here about the Gujarat budget, about the sectoral allotment, about food procurement, about the quantity of foodgrains that the Gujarat Government have got, about groundnut oil, about panchayats about Kandla port and so on It is a sufficiently long thing. Those notes are here with me. It would not take me long to read those notes, and I have marked those notes also Therefore, there is no dearth of material which the Gujarat officers have given to me, and I have gone through it and it would not take me long to answer the points...

SHRI K S. CHAVDA: Then, you may direct him to lay them on the Table of the House.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I was trying to deal with the general question of Harijan atrocities which the hon. Member had referred to, but before I could complete my submissions on that, where also the hon. Member shares the concern with me, he had raised the question about compensation being given to them. That was a very specific question, and if I would have been allowed to continue, I would not have taken long in submitting that it was a very specific question and it should be referred to the Gujarat Government whether these Harijans who have suffered as a result of atrocities should not also be treated on a par with the riot-affected persons to whom the Gujarat Government have given a certain compensation. Since hon. Members have raised this point and expressed a certain view, this matter could be referred to the Gujarat Government. Since there is a very specific question, there would have been no difficulty in referring it to them But before I could say that, the hon. Member had intervened. I was only dealing with the general question of atrocities on Harijans. I can appreciate the hon. Member's position that perhaps this was a particular point in which hon. Members were more interested.

The problem of the manually driven rickashaws which Shri Limaye had raised is a human problem. This problem has been there at Ahmedabad. This problem was discussed there when Gujarat was part of undivided Bombay. There was a ban on manually driven rickshaws. Later on, the Gujarat authorities felt that it was not possible to do away with them. Now, they have decided that at least those manually driven rickshaws which have been in existence for some time would continue. Of course, there could be two opinions on this I cannot contest the opinion which Shri Limaye has expressed that it is a human problem. It is a human problem and it should be solved. The reasoning that the Gujarat authorities have given is that it would lead to unemployment if they are banned, and moreover there is fuel shortage today, and, therefore, these have been allowed. This has been welcomed by certain sections except the auto-rickshaw dealers. Still, it is a question which requires consideration, and I shall refer this matter again to the Gujarat Government.

He had also raised certain questions, which have been discussed here a number of times and to which answers have been given, regarding the President's assent being given and so on. I do not think that my giving any answer to him is going to satisfy Shri Limaye. It has been stated here before that the Presidential

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

ordinance was a valid constitutional enactment.

As regards the specific points which hon. Members have raised, I shall refer them to the Gujarat Government and I shall furnish replies to whichever points require reply from me. With these words, I commend these Demands to the House.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I wish to crave your indulgence to put forward one point before you. Hhere is a State under President's rule, and the discussion on the budget of that State is being cut short in this manner It becomes the responsibility of the Members of Parliament to go into the details of the budget to the maximum extent possible and seek detailed anwers. The hon. Minister says that he has got notes in regard to all the points that were made by various Members here. Why is sufficient time not being allowed so that he can give the answers in full? What is the meaning of President's rule? Why is the budget being placed before Parliament for its sanction? Is Parliament going to be only a rubber-stamp? No, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, permit me to say this for instance . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the point that he is trying to make?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I do say that more time should be given....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER This is the decision of the House. The Business Advisory Committee's report came to the House and the House has agreed....

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: The House is the master and not the Business Advisory Committee, and the House can decide otherwise.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I wish to seek your support to this point. When a State is placed under President's rule, where is the place for ventilating its grievances?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Here.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Here. What is the occasion? The Budget is the occasion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think you have made the point.

SHRI H. M PATEL: It is not enough for the Minister to say 'I do not know'.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have not said 'I do not know'. Do not put words into my mouth.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made the point. Let us understand the procedure (*Interruptions*) Order! I am seized of the point made by Mr. Patel and you want to interpose something else.

I see the validity of the submission I am not disputing it. But here the Business Advisory Committee of the House sits and divides up the time. Shri Chavda said that it is not the Business Advisory Committee but the House which is the master. I fully agree with him. But the procedure is that the Report of the Business Advisory Committee comes before the House and the House gives its consent to it.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: This was not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I fully agree that members from Gujarat have reasons to feel aggrieved if their problems cannot be discussed thoroughly. If the time is limited, there is validity in that. It cannot be done now, but I think in future some means should be found in order to provide the members adequate scope to discuss their problems.

Now, unless Shri Mavalankar wants any particular cut motion to put to the House separately, I will put all of them together to the vote of the House (*Interruption*). Mr. Patel, you are creating more problems for your own Government. Why don't you sit down?

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL: I want only one minute.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. He has raised his points on the floor of the House.

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL: So far as my point is concerned, he has not replied.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. I have said from here, and he has also said it that all the specific points raised will be taken note of. I have said that the Gujarat administration, whoever is responsible for it, must try to study and implement the points raised by the members. I am sure your point will be one of the important points. You should be satisfied with that.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: They should also inform the members.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Anyway you have made your submission.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I want cut motion No. 1 to be put separately.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Mavalankar insists that cut motion No. 1 to Demand No. 3 should be put separately.

The question is:

"That the demand under the head 'Elections' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for having fresh elections for the new Vidhan Sabha at the earliest date to enable the people of Gujarat to have a popular Government again] (1).

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 1] [15.45 hrs.

AYES

Banera, Shri Rumendra Singh
Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya Shri Jagadish
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chavda, Shri K. S.
Chinnaraji, Shri C. K.
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Dandavate, Prof Madhu
Deb, Shri Dasaratha
Gowder, Shri J. Matha
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
Jharkhande Rai, Shri
Joarder, Shri Dinesh
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Koya, Shri C H Mohamed
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
Manoharan, Shri K.
Maran, Shri Murasoli
Mavlankar, Shri P. G.
Mehta, Shri P. M.
Modak, Shri Bijoy
Mody, Shri Piloo
Mohammed Ismail, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Mukherjee, Shri Saroj
Nayak, Shri Baksi
Pajanor Shri Aravinda Bala
Patel, Shri H. M.
Patel, Kumari Maniben
Ram Deo Singh, Shri
Ramkanwar, Shri
Reddy, Shri B. N.
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Saksena, Prof. S. L.
Sen, Shri Robin
Shakya, Shri Maha Deepak Singh
Sharma, Shri R. R.
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
Somasundaram, Shri S. D.
Viswanathan, Shri G.

Yadav, Shri G. P.
Yadav, Shri Shiv Shanker Prasad

NOES

Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Appalanaidu, Shri
Arvind Netam, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Banamali Babu, Shri
Banerjee, Shrimati Mukul
Barman, Shri R. N.
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
Basappa, Shri K.
Basumatari, Shri D.
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bhattacharyyia Shri Chapalendu
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Buta Singh, Shri
Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
Chandrashekharappa Veerabasappa, Shri T. V.
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
Chikkalingaiah Shri K.
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Daga, M. C.
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Deshmukh. Shri K. G.
Dhamankar, Shri
Dharia Shri Mohan
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra
Doda, Shri Hiralal
Dube, Shri J. P.
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gangadeb, Shri P.
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri T. H.
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
Jaffer Sharief Shri C. K.
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kadam, Shri J. G.
Kader, Shri S. A.
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Kakoti, Shri Robin
Kale, Shri
Kamala Prasad, Shri
Kamble, Shri T. D.
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kavde, Shri B. R.
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
Kinder Lal, Shri

Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Majhi, Shri Kumar
Malaviya Shri K. D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallanna, Shri K
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Manhar, Shri Bhagatram
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mishra, Shri L. N.
Modi, Shri Shrikishan
Mohammad Tahir, Shri
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Nimbalkar, Shri
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Panuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Pratap Singh, Shri
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patel, Shri Arvind M.
Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Patel, Shri Prabhudas
Patel, Shri R. R.
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Patil, Shri T. A.
Patnaik, Shri J. B.
Peje, Shri S. L.
Purty, Shri M. S.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Ram, Shri Tulmohan
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramji Ram, Shri
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Shri Nageswara
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasad
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Ray, Shrimati Maya
Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Ganga
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Reddy, Shri Sidram
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Rohtagi, Shrimati Sushila
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saina, Shri Mulki Raj
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sangliana, Shri
Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Savant, Shri Shankerrao

Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shafee, Shri A.
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shankar Dev, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri R. N.
Shastri, Shri Shcopujan
Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Thevar, Shri P. K. M.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tulsiram, Shri V.
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Vekaria, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri Karan Singh
Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Shri

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result* of the division is:

Ayes 50; Noes 210.

The motion was negatived.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put all the other cut motions to the vote of the House

Cut Motions Nos. 2 to 32 were put and negatived.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to *complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1975, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against:—

Demands Nos. 2, 3, 5. to 15, 17 to 19, 21 to 28, 31, 33 to 38, 40 to 42. 44 to 46, 48 to 60, 62, 63, 65 to 102, 104 to 114, 116, 118 to 128, 130 to 133, 136 to 144 and 146."

The motion was adopted.

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*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Sarvashri Sarjoo Pandey and Janswar Misra;

NOES: Sarvashri Jagannath Mishra, B. V. Naik and Anant Prasad Dhusia.

[*The Motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed*].

DEMAND No 2. COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5.56,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Council of Ministers'

DEMAND No 3 ELECTIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 9,62,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Elections'."

DEMAND No 5. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'General Administration Department'"

DEMAND No 6. PASSPORT ESTABLISHMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 54.000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Passport Establishment'."

DEMAND No. 7. OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES (GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 7,07,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Other Administrative Services (General Administration Department'."

DEMAND No. 8. MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL SERVICES (GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,29,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Miscellaneous General Services (General Administration Department)'."

DEMAND No 9. PROMOTION OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES (GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1975 in respect of 'Promotion of Languages and Literatures (General Administration Department)'"

DEMAND No. 10. ART AND CULTURE (GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of

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March, 1975 in respect of 'Art and Culture (General Admtnistration Department)'."

DEMAND No. 11. SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE (GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT).

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consilidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Social Security and Welfare (General Administration Department)'."

DEMAND No. 12 OTHER SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES (GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT).

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 30,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come tn course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Other Social and Community Services (General Administration Department)'."

DEMAND No. 13, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT—PLANNING MACHINERY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,15,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'General Administration Department—Planning Machinery'."

DEMAND No. 14. ECONOMIC ADVICE AND STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,22,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 m respect of 'Economic Advice and Statistics'."

DEMAND No 15. LFANS AND ADVANCES TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,66,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Government Servants in General Administration Department'."

DEMAND No 17. SALES TAX

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,14,60,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1975 in respect of 'Sales Tax'."

DEMAND No 18 REVENUE EXPENDITURE ON ENTERTAINMENT AND EDUCATION CESS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,79,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 respect of Revenue expenditure on Entertainment and Education Cess'."

DEMAND No. 19. SMALL SAVINGS ORGANISATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,94,000 on Revenue Account be

granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Small Savings Organisation'."

DEMAND NO. 21. FINANCE DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 13,24,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Finance Department' "

DEMAND NO. 22. TREASURY AND ACCOUNTS ADMINISTRATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,03,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of Treasury and other Retirement benefits'."

DEMAND NO. 23. PENSION AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,80,66,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Treasury and other Retirement benefits."

DEMAND NO. 24. OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE PERTAINING TO FINANCE DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,78,40,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of Other Revenue Expenditure pertaining to Finance Department'."

DEMAND NO 25. COLLECTION OF EDUCATION CESS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Collection of Education Cess'."

DEMAND NO. 26. OTHER-SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE PROGRAMME (FINANCE DEPARTMENT)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in codrse of paying the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Other Social Security and Welfare Programme (Finance Department)' "

DEMAND NO. 27. FINANCE DEPARTMENT PLANNING MACHINERY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of Finance Department—Planning Machinery'."

DEMAND NO. 28. ADMINISTRATION OF INDIAN PARTNERSHIP ACT AND GENERAL INSURANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,92,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of pay-

ment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Administration of Indian Partnership Act and General Insurance'."

DEMAND NO. 31. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO GOVERNMENT SERVANT IN FINANCE (FINANCE DEPARTMENT)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,05,000 on Capital Account be on Capital Account be granted to granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of Loans and Advances to Government Servants in Finance Department

DEMAND NO 33.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,47,06,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO 34.—LEGAL DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 10, 06,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Legal Department'."

DEMAND NO 35—OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES (LEGAL DEPARTMENT)

"That a sum not exceeding be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Other Administrative Services (Legal Department)'."

DEMAND NO. 36.—OTHER SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE PROGRAMME (LEGAL DEPARTMENT)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,18,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Other Social Security and Welfare Programme (Legal Department)'."

DEMAND NO 37—ADMINISTRATION OF RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWNMENTS ACT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 5,88,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Administration of Religious and Charitable Endownments Act'"

DEMAND NO 38.—LOANS AND ADVANCES TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN LEGAL DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,23,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Government Servants in Legal Department'."

DEMAND NO. 40—CIVIL SUPPLIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,74,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 2,33,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the

President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gpjarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Civil Supplies.'"

DEMAND No. 41.—FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,22,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Food and Civil Supplies Department'."

DEMAND No 42.—FOOD AND NUTRITION (FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,97,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 83,40,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidation Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day March, 1975 in respect of 'Food and Nutrition (Food and Civil Supplies Department)'."

DEMAND No. 44.—LOANS AND ADVANCES TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,83,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of Loans and Advances to Government Servants in Food and Civil Supplies Department'."

DEMAND No. 45. STATE LEGISLATURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,25,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'State Legislature."

DEMAND No. 46.—LOANS AND ADVANCES TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN GUJARAT LEGISLATURE SECRETARIAT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,20,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Government Servants in Gujarat Legislature Secretariat'."

DEMAND .No. 48.—ADJUSTMENT ON ACCOUNT OF AID MATERIALS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 90,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Adjustment on account of Aid Materials from Foreign countries'."

DEMAND No. 49.—SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE (AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in

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respect of 'Social Security and Welfare (Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation Department)'."

DEMAND NO. 50.—RELIEF WORKS (AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND COOPERATION DEPARTMENT).

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,45,49,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Relief Works (Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation Department)'."

DEMAND NO. 51.—OTHER SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES (AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND COOPERATION DEPARTMNT)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,04,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 16,67,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Other Social and Community Services (Agriculture, Forests and Cooperation Department)'."

DEMAND NO. 52.—AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND COOPERATION DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1975, in respect of 'Agriculture, forests and Cooperation Department'."

DEMAND NO. 53.—CO-OPERATION (AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,79,94,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 4,69,65,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Co-operation (Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation Department)'."

DEMAND NO. 54.—OTHER GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES (AGRICULTURE—FORESTS AND COOPERATION DEPARTMENT)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,79,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Other General Economic Services (Agriculture, Forests and Cooperation Department)'."

DEMAND NO 55.—AGRICUTURE (AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND COOPERATION DEPARTMENT)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 6,12,66,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 1,77,16,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Agriculture (Agriculture Forests and Coperation Department)'."

DEMAND NO. 56.—MINOR IRRIGATION, SOIL CONSERVATION AND AREA DEVELOPMENT (AGRICUBTURE, FORESTS AND CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,17,04,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 59,59,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975

in respect of 'Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Area Development (Agriculture., Forests and Co-operation Department)'.'

DEMAND No. 57 —ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,30,37,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 10,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujaret to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'"

DEMAND No 58 —DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 20 10,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 11,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Dairy Development'"

DEMAND No 59 —FISHERIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 78,55,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 29,96,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Fisheries'."

DEMAND No. 60 —FORESTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,55,39,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 68,64,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Forests'."

DEMAND No 62 —LOANS AND ADVANCES TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND COOPERATION DEPTT.

'That a sum not exceeding Rs 24,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of Loans and Advances to Government Servants in Agriculture, Forests and Cooperation Deptt'"

DEMAND No 63 —STATE EXCISE

That a sum not exceeding Rs 15 10 000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of State Excise'"

DEMAND No 65 —EDUCATION AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT

'That a sum not exceeding Rs 9 56,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Education and Labour Department'"

DEMAND No. 66— EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 39,60.49,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 71,36,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No. 67.—ART AND CULTURE (EDUCATION AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,61,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of

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the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Art and Culture (Education and Labour Department)'."

DEMAND No. 68—SCIENTIFIC SERVICES AND RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Scientific Services and Research'."

DEMAND No 69.—HOUSING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Housing'."

DEMAND No 70.—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,07,94,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Labour and Employment)'."

DEMAND No. 71.—SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE (EDUCATION AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,39,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 22,49,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Social Security and Welfare (Education and Labour Department)'."

DEMAND No 72.—EDUCATION AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT PLANNING MACHINERY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32 000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Education and Labour Department - Planning Machinery'."

DEMAND No. 73—LOANS AND ADVANCES TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN EDUCATION AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,33,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Government Servants in Education and Labour Department'."

DEMAND No. 74.—TAXES ON VEHICLES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,02,64,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of

payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of "Taxes on Vehicles'."

DEMAND NO. 75.—OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES ON COMMODITIES AND SERVICES (HOME DEPARTMENT)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,49,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services (Home Department)'."

DEMAND NO. 76.—HOME DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,38,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Home Department'."

DEMAND NO. 77.—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,61,70,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 78.—JAIL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,22,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND NO. 79.—OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES (HOME DEPARTMENT)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Other Administrative Services (Home Department)'."

DEMAND NO. 80.—ART AND CULTURE (HOME DEPARTMENT).

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,23,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Art and Culture (Home Department)'."

DEMAND NO. 81.—INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 54,83,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Information and Publicity'."

DEMAND NO. 82.—SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE (HOME DEPARTMENT)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 82,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Social Security and Welfare (Home Department)'."

DEMAND NO. 83.—ROAD AND WATER TRANSPORT SERVICES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,20,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,68,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Road and Water Transport Services'."

DEMAND NO. 84.—TOURISM

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,30,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Tourism'."

DEMAND NO. 85.—LOANS AND ADVANCES TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN HOME DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,28,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Government Servants in Home Department'."

DEMAND NO. 86.—OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES ON COMMODITIES AND SERVICES (INDUSTRIES, MINES AND POWER DEPARTMENT)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,50,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services (Industries, Mines and Power Department)'."

DEMAND NO. 87.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,81,20,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND NO. 88.—PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS (INDUSTRIES, MINES AND POWER DEPARTMENT)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,76,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Pensions and other Retirement Benefits (Industries, Mines and Power Department)'."

DEMAND NO. 89.—SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE (INDUSTRIES, MINES AND POWER DEPARTMENT)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,90,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,22,77,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Social Security and Welfare (Industries, Mines and Power Department)'."

DEMAND NO 90—INDUSTRIES MINES AND POWER DEPARTMENT)

'That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5 76,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Industries, Mines and Power Department'."

DEMAND NO. 91—EXPORT PROMOTION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,30,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Export Promotion'."

DEMAND NO. 92.—CO-O/ERATION INDUSTRIES, MINES AND POWER DEPARTMENT)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,77,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 18,31,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of Power Department)'."

DEMAND NO. 93.—OTHER GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES (INDUSTRIES, MINES AND POWER DEPARTMENT)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,27,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will some in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Other General Economic Services (Industries, Mines and Power Department'."

DEMAND NO. 94—INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,91,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 74,75,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 95—VILLAGE AND SOCIAL INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 85,02,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 38,85,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Village and Small Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 96—MINES AND MINERALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 43,35,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Mines and Mineral'."

DEMAND NO. 97—POWER PROJECTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,22,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 19 00,10,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Power Projects'."

DEMAND NO. 98—MACHINERY AND ENGINEERING INDUSTIES

'That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,55,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during (the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Machinery and Engineering Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 99—CONSUMER INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,15 000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Consumer Industries.'"

DEMAND NO. 100—INVESTMENT IN INDUSTRIAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,76,33,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1975 in respect of 'Investments in Industrial Financial Institutions'."

DEMAND NO. 101—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER PROJECTS (INDUSTRIES, MINES AND POWER DEPARTMENT)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Multipurpose River Projects (Industries, Mines and Power Department)'."

DEMAND NO. 102—LOANS AND ADVANCES TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN (INDUSTRIES MINES AND POWER DEPARTMENT)

'That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9 53,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Government Servants in Industries, Mines and Power Department)'."

DEMAND NO. 104—FIRE PROTECTION AND CONTROL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Fire protection and Control'."

DEMAND NO. 105—PANCHAYATS AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,78,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the

Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Panchayats and Health Department'."

DEMAND NO. 106—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,92,15,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 21,60,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1975 in respect of 'Community Development'."

DEMAND NO. 107—MEDICAL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,84,40,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Medical'."

DEMAND NO. 108—FAMILY PLANNING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,67,05,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Family Planning'."

DEMAND NO. 109—PUBLIC HEALTH, SANITATION AND WATER SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,89,92,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 2,58,47,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1975 in respect of 'Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply'."

DEMAND NO. 110—URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PANCHAYATS AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,10,14,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 3,43,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Urban Development (Panchayats and Health Department)'."

DEMAND NO. 111—SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE (PANCHAYATS AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,01,51,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1975 in respect of 'Social Security and Welfare (Panchayats and Health Department)'."

DEMAND NO. 112—RELIEF ON ACCOUNT OF NATURAL CALAMITIES (PANCHAYATS AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Relief on Account of Natural calamities (Panchayats and Health Department)'."

DEMAND No. 113—PANCHAYATS AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT—PLANNING MACHINERY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Panchayats and Health Department Planning Machinery'."

DEMAND No. 114—COMPENSATIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS TO LOCAL BODIES AND PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,87,36,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Compensations and Assignments to local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions)'."

DEMAND No. 116—LOANS AND ADVANCES TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN PANCHAYATS AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,66,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Government Servants in Panchayats and Health Department'."

DEMAND No. 118—NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,55,98,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 2,09,48,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Non-residential buildings'."

DEMAND No. 119—OTHER ADMINISTRATIVES SERVICES (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT).

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which willl come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Other Administrative Services (Public Works Department).' "

DEMAND No. 120—HOUSING (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,55,75,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 2,40,68,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Housing (Public Works Department)'."

DEMAND No. 121—RELIEF WORKS (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,20,26,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Relief Works (Public Works Department)' "

DEMAND No. 122—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,76,000 on Revenue Account be

granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Public Works Department'."

DEMAND NO. 123—CO-OPERATION (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,33,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Co-operation (Public Works Department)'."

DEMAND NO 124--IRRIGATION

'That a sum not exceedings Rs 18,48,12,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 22,82,36,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Irrigation'."

DEMAND NO 125—PORTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,77,24,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,99,97,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1975 in respect of 'Ports'."

DEMAND No. 126—GLIDING CLUBS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Gliding Clubs'."

DEMAND NO. 127—ROADS AND BRIDGES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,29,07,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,41,98,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Roads and Bridges'."

DEMAND NO 128—GUJARAT CAPITAL CONSTRCTION SCHEME

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 65,33,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Gujarat Capital Construction Scheme'."

DEMAND NO 130—SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,66,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Social Security and Welfare (Public Works Department)'."

DEMAND NO 131—LOANS AND ADVANCES TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

'That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,26 000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1975 in respect of Loans and Advances to Government Servants in Public Works Department' "

DEMAND NO 132—LAND REVENUE

That a sum not exceeding Rs 1 21,46 000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1975 in respect of Land Revenue "

DEMAND NO 133—STAMPS AND REGISTRATION

That a sum not exceeding Rs 22,02 000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of Stamps and Registration

DEMAND NO —136—REVENUE DEPARTMENT

That a sum not exceeding Rs 22,86,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1975 in respect of 'Revenue Department' "

DEMAND NO 137—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

'That a sum not exceeding Rs 1 94,31 000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1975 in respect of District Administration' "

DEMAND NO 138—MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL SERVICES (REVENUE DEPARTMENT)

'That a sum not exceeding Rs 33 000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1975 in respect of Miscellaneous General Services (Revenue Department)' "

DEMAND NO 139—URBAN DEVELOPMENT (REVENUE DEPARTMENT)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2 16,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Urban Development (Revenue Department)' "

DEMAND NO 140—SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE (REVENUE DEPARTMENT)

That a sum not exceeding Rs 23,59,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 46,70,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come

in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Social Security and Welfare (Revenue Department)'."

DEMAND NO 141--RELIEF ON ACCOUNT OF NATURAL CALAMITIES (REVENUE DEPARTMENT)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1975 in respect of 'Relief on account of Natural Calamities (Revenue Department)'."

DEMAND NO. 142—DANGS DISTRICT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,37,00,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 4,49,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Dangs District'."

DEMAND NO. 143—AGRICULTURE (REVENUE DEPARTMENT)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,02,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Agriculture (Revenue Department)'."

DEMAND NO. 144—COMPENSATIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS (REVENUE DEPARTMENT)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,90,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 13,33,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Compensation and Assignments (Revenue Department)'."

DEMAND NO. 146.—LOANS AND ADVANCES TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN REVENUE DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,33,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending in the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Government servants in Revenue Department'."

15.45 hrs.

GUJARAT APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL, 1974*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat for the services of the financial year 1974-75.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat for the services of the financial year 1974-75."

The motion was adopted

*Published in Gazette of India Extra ordinary Part II, section 2, dated 23-7-74.

SHRI K R. GANESH I introduce† the Bill.

I beg to move†

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat for the services of the financial year 1974-75 be taken into consideration"

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat for the services of the financial year 1974-75 be taken into consideration"

The motion was adopted.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER We will now take up clause by clause consideration

The question is

"That Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Causes 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K R GANESH I beg to move

"That the Bill be passed"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is.

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted.

15.47 hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER We take up the motion 'That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers"

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) Sir I move

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers'

Sir, this House expresses its lack of confidence in the Council of Ministers because of the utter vindictiveness shown to the railway employees in victimising them on a mass scale and also for promulgating the Wage Freeze Ordinance without notice at all for its failure to check the unprecedented price rise which has attained a new record in one month, at the same time wantiny price rise to different consumer items of daily needs for anti-democratic acts and repression and in human police behaviour seen in various parts of the country the prevalence of corruption at the top and other levels of the governmental machinery etc

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) What is the time allotted for this discussion?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The BAC would be meeting shortly when they will allot the time

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU The Government led by Shrimati Indira Gandhi is not only thoroughly incapable and utterly dishonest but also anti-democratic and vindictive The inflation has increased as a result of their wrong policies and they are now trying to administer quinine to cure cancer They have announced the

†Introduced|Moved with the recommendation of the President.

wringing in of another dose of taxation to fleece the weaker sections of the community, while leaving the capitalist class almost untouched If you see the proportion of direct and Indirect taxes between 1960-61 and 1974-75, the share of the indirect taxes has increased from 67 37 to 73 per cent In the 1974-75 budget estimates, out of an additional tax of Rs 226 62 crores the indirect taxes amount to Rs 212 crores The Central excise, which fleeces the weaker sections, alone amounts to Rs. 191 91 crores

15 49 hrs.

[SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA *in the Chair*].

We claim to be a democracy Sometimes the Government even goes through certain drills to impress people all around For example, there was the 15th Labour Conference What was the Labour Conference about and who were all present I have got a copy of the same The people who were present were Shri G L Nanda the then Home Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, Shri Jagjivan Ram, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Sirdar Swaran Singh Shri K C Reddy, Shri Abid Ali and Shri L N Mishra What did they say? With regard to the fixation of minimum wage it was agreed that the minimum wage was a need-based one and it should ensure the minimum human needs of the industrial workers irrespective of any other considerations When was it? It was in the year of grace of 1957 After that the Congress has been so much noted for their promise and performance ration We do not have to tell you anything about it.

In view of the unbearable price rise and the hardships, the railwaymen asked for a need-based wage pending parity between public sector wage and their wage and took to struggle for collective bargaining. The object was to have a negotiated settlement About the railwaymen in the language of the honourable Prime Minister, she said

> Many persons from our side I my colleagues have expressed our deep appreciation of the sense of patriotism and dedication of railway workers They have run our trains in times of danger, in times of war, i nthe midst of bullets and bombs I personally shared the excitement in 1965 when I was going by train to see the effect of bombing in Punjab and our train was also shelled And all this we appreciated Today I do not say that if some classes or some sections have a higher wage, the Railways should be denied that'

All lip service and crocodile tears! Let us see what she has done The historic strike came Hands off to 20 lakh railway emloyees who stood like a rock It would have continued But you know the reasons why it did not continue Shrimati Indira Gandhi declared a war on the railwaymen In spite of knowing that almost daily Rs 4 crores of income to the railways was lost, on 28th April, 12 days before the strike, they cancelled 200 trains to put inhuman pressure on the passengers and railwaymen For every Rs 16 loss to the railways the loss to the national economy is minimum of Rs 100 Therefore, we have lost not less than Rs 1000 crores to the national economy in the course of railway strike (*Interruptions*) Is it done on the orders of the Prime Minister the Leader of the House?

MR CHAIRMAN Order, please don t have cross talk

Please continue your speech

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU The multiplying effect of this is beyond the thinking power of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her Government no doubt about this. Instead of making efforts for a negotiated settlement, they took unprecedented steps of repression.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

This is what a leading journal of *Economic and Political Weekly* says

> The nation-wide strike of rail way workers will rank as a land mark in the Government's backward march from the pseudo-socialist slogans of 1969 The Defence of India Rules and the Maintenance of Internal Security Act indefinite detention without trial, police violence and even arranged murders have become stock weapons against political elements inconvenient to the Government The railway strike has seen the use of some of these weapons against organised labour on a scale hitherto unknown What leaves one aghast is the calculated cold-bloodedness with which the operation has been conducted"

Then it gives the details of the atrocities committed in different railway colonies which hang our heads in shame They really wanted a negotiated settlement The Circulars given out by the Home Ministry on 2nd April and on 7th April confirm that In reply to a query of mine they have stated that a secret Circular was issued months before the strike to arrest all those who were organising labour for strike What is the pretext? It says

> As preparations for the strike progressed reports were received of intimidation assault of workers who did not agree to the proposed strike and of serious threats of violence and of sabotage The Government hoped and worked for a negotiated settlement so as to avert the railway strike But the public statements made by some leaders of the strike move made it appear that a strike was inevitable'

The secret circular had been sent out more than a month earlier—catch hold of them, display the democratic spirit and bring them under detention There were circulars about eviction and encouraging of black-legs It was mean and unbecoming of any Government which calls itself democratic The outcome during the railway strike was still more serious There were arrests during the struggle The Government had replied

> According to information available with the Government on 28th May 1947 when the strike was called off 6,223 railway employees and 1865 persons other than railway employees were in custody under the preventive detention law while 15071 railway employees and 5077 persons other than railway employees were in custody for specific offences

This is the democracy that you have today' Actually there are a lot more to add to it We have seen that a wife of an employee was dragged by a BSF soldier by her hair and half of the hear of that woman was in the hands of the Police' Even the woman in her wet clothes who was coming out after her bath was not spared That is the honour that you attach to women when you have a woman Prime Minister in this country'

And where is the socialist Labour Minister Shri Raghunath Reddy, who rubber-stamps everything? The Payment of Wages Act was suspended Why? Because by that it would be much easier to make them starve A shame on you and the black-legs What they have done in Kharagpur. Jhansi, Bonda Munda and Lumding will remain in the blood pages of Indian history

We know about the coal and shipping strike in the U K And what did their Government do? You talk about following the mother Parliament here Did they arrest the trade unionists? Did they beat up their wives? Did they rape their wives? No They call themselves democratic And you think you can also call yourselves democratic

Over 11 lakhs out of a total of 20 lakhs have break in service. Dismissals and removals of permanent hands number 30,000. Retrenchment of casuals with ten to fifteen years of service behind them has been to the extent of 50,000. Prosecutions number 25,000. Still arrests are going on. Some railway officers are now settling their old scores with individual employees with vengeance I came across an employee in Amritsar; he had protested to the Divisional Superintendent six months ago and for that he has now been nabbed by the MISA. Government are refusing to negotiate with NCCR. The Railwaymen are demanding resumption of negotiations. The negotiation which was going on and which had been stopped should now be resumed from where it stopped. Is it democracy or is it the British-Indian pattern of democracy? Many assurances were given. There was the Government's request of 10th May, the three-point formula the simultaneous one, call-off of strike, release of leaders and starting negotiation We rejected it How very correct we were! Crocodile tears were shed, 'Railwaymen are our family members'. Now the whole thing has been left in the hands of General Managers and they are having their way. And what did they say? No hard core to stay; do not take back any striking casual labour; pamper and reward the black-logs. What about the misdeeds of the so-called loyal workers? It is a scandal. Thousands of rupees were given to gangster leaders all over the country to supply black-leg, strike breakers and goondas. In Howrah, one Maley Banerjee, a motor-man of railways, was asked to provide black-legs. He stole the ration given to 40 blacklegs for the marriage of his daughter. You can enquire and find out. That is how your loyal workers are functioning. "Like a Minister, like a loyal worker". We know what it is. So, Shrimati Indira Gandhi . . . .

16.00 hrs.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): You cannot find black-legs in her Ministry.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: So, shrimati Indira Gandhi considered the need for revision of the wage structure. Also the Government said that the Bonus Review Committee was seized of the bonus issue But. Shrimati Indira Gandhi says, 'There is no money' But, Sir, if you examine last year's Public Accounts Committee's report, you will find that the Railways got from IBM machinery worth below Rs. 6 lakhs but paid a rental of Rs 54 lakhs and for a spare-part whose landed value was only Rs. 3,500 and you have been paying Rs. 450, you have been paying them them without a quotation or an inquiry, all done in the special chamber of the Railway Minister and the overlords of the Railway Board. So, there is no dearth of money. Hundreds of wagons were found to be containing sub-standard coal when they were bought from the private sector. But, only when it comes to the worker, there is a dearth of money.

Sir, I have to-day received some telegrams about the casual workers and their retrenchment. They are still following a serious policy of vindictiveness. I would say that the Government should stop it at once.

The Prime Minister has argued that the country cannot afford to pay the railway workers more. The Government presided over by the same Prime Minister has, however, adjudged that the country can afford to give a thumping 40 per cent price increase to rich farmers for their produce, to further upholster the salaries and perquisites of the upper bureaucracy in the public and private sectors, to gift away Rs. 100-120 crores to taxpayers by way of a gratuitous cut in tax rates. There is no dearth of money but money is in dearth when the worker wants it, not otherwise.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu].

I have got a report which has been laid on the Table of the House. I cannot say anything very much—it is being examined now—but it says that Rs. 241,65,05,019 was given as exemption in customs in one year alone. I do not want to go mto details because it is a confidential document.. ..

AN HON. MEMBER: ICICI?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do not know. I will talk about it later.

They say that there is a Rs. 400 crores deficit in the Railways. They might give you a cooked up balance-sheet. But what I can tell you is that the Railways are moving faster downwards. It cannot be stopped. It is headed by a Minister against whom most serious charges of corruption and malpractices have been brought here—most serious charges . . . (*Interruptions*).

I want to ask you. There is an allegation. Is it or is it not a fact that the Railways have a special quota and on the strength of that special quota two rakes of coal wagons are being given by the hon. Minister for consideration of Rs. 1,20,000. We want that the House should know as to how many rakes have been given as a special quota by the Railway Board in the last one year, because this is a very serious matter.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (Shri L. N. Mishra): Not even one rake has been given.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have been taking Rs. 1,20,000 a day. You have been the most dishonest man . . . (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bosu, you are such a nice speaker. I along with other Members of the House have been listening to you very patiently. I will make a request that you should not speak in a language which might provike the whole House . . . (*Interruptions*) Let be say . . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): Is this a Parliamentary Democracy? On a point of order, Sir. He has a right to make provocative speeches.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am on my legs . . . (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You can object to unparliamentary language.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK (Rohtak): You are not a teacher, you are a Chairman.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE. I want to know from you whether the Chair is within its rights to object to any speech that it is a provocative speech. All that he can say is that no unparliamentary words can be used. It is the right of the Opposition to provoke the ruling party.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have a right to tell the hon. Members to speak in a fashion by which and through which the House may be run properly. I am always within my rights to advise the Members.

Mr. Bosu Please continue.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I make a submission? Please don't take it otherwise, I thought it was intimidation from the Chair . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, No intimidation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You belong to a particular political party. Therefore . . . (*Interruptions*) I am within my limits. Why do you get identified. . . (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bosu, you may continue your speech.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The role of the All India Radio is most deplorable, especially during the railway strike. Even the staff artists

association there has protested against this saying that not only fabricated but concocted Government version was put on the air which was anti-people, anti-working class. I would request the Government to give up its attitude of vindictiveness, to see the writing on the wall, to come down to brasstacks. In any case you are running the railways, do not make it faster, that is all I would say. Soon after the railway strike Government took an anti-social action. What is it? Government imposed on the working classes an ordinance of wage freeze, wholly unjustified, I may say. The frozen money which they will pay now will be much dearer at this rate now than at the time when you repay the money after two years. Who will lose money? The poor man will lose the money. And I ask Mr Chavan here: Will not the administrative cost neutralise the so-called benefits of the collection? I ask. Has not the money supply gone up? How will the small man survive if you fail to check the price rise altogther? Is it not a fact that the present wage is based on the 1960-61 price index? Does not the wage earner excluding the agricultural labour, constitute only two per cent of the total population? Dr. Rao is looking hard at me. Am I not right? Now, by this wage freeze wheat benefit you want to bring on the economy of 55 crores of people in this country? Is it not a fraud, Mr. Chairman, Sir? The Reserve Bank's survey has clearly shown that the share of salaries and wages in gross value of industrial production has gone down In case somebody were to dispute me, I took the trouble of carrying this voluminous document. This survey has said:

> As may be observed from Table 2 while manufacturing expenses as percentage of value of production at current prices of the large public limited companies have by and large remained the same at around 55 per cent during the six years 1965-66 to 1970-71 the wage costs including employees' welfare expenses have declined.

That is the position today and on top of it you want to do this. You wanted to link up wage with productivity. What happened to that? Your production has gone up as the National Labour Commission has said clearly, by 63 per cent and the rest wages have remained static. If anybody wants to see this I can show this document. According to the Annual Survey of Industries salaries as percentage of value added have declined from 55.8 per cent in 1961 to 53.3 per cent in 1969? Can you dispute this? The deterioration today is much faster and between the drill and the actual trend the gap is as large as ever.

Your consumer price index formulation is wholly a fraud meant to cheat the workers. In West Bengal, a Government Expert Commission has revealed that the workers were cheated. The trade unions calculated it at Rs. 300 crores through manipulation of base year. On teh one hand you are doing this and on the other hand you are adding fuel to the fire You are not only allowing the profiteers and hoarders to plunder but you yourself allow the price rise without any justification whatever to please the monopoly masters of yours on wheat, rice, fertiliser, vanaspathi, bread, soap, textile, baby food and so many other things that you require every day.

Look at the fantastic profit that they have made on fertilisers. They were allowed a rise of 90 per cent. Here is a Government document and in reply to my query it says:

Indian Explosives of Imperial Chemical Industries

(in lakhs)

Year ending 30-9-1970	Rs. 282.25
Year ending 30-9-1971	Rs. 245.20
Year ending 30-9-1972	Rs. 737.40

Mr. Yadav, it is very near your house. They have made such huge profits and yet you want to give the price rise. Otherwise, you will not be able to stay in power. Take vanaspati.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu].

Hindustan Lever Ltd., 1970. On Soap and Vanaspati—two major items:

Rs. 5,36,72,000.

It was of a Dutch origin but a British subsidiary—a beautiful organisation In 1971 and 1972 the profits earned are:

Rs. 7.45,59 000

Rs. 10,50,000.

Now you want to give a price rise to dalda They won't survive otherwise and Mrs Gandhi's coffer won't be filled. This is a wonderful marriage of Hindusthan Lever with the socialist leader, Smt Indira Gandhi Look at their own balance sheet If you read the Chairman's speech of Messrs Shaw Wallace and Co., my head hangs in shame Last year, they made a record profit This year they increased it at 99 per cent over the 1972 profit. Socialism has gone to the top on the dead bodies of the human beings of India

Take the textiles You give a 37½ per cent rise in the last session. What is the profit margin? I do not want to read it. But I may tell you that in the last fifty years or so, the Bombay Textile people had never made so much of profit but in one year their equity price appreciated to the tune of 140 per cent. Mr. Sinha, this is the socialism that this Congress stands for. What a joke it is—the dividend freeze! You are only custodying the money for a long time at a high rate of interest at the hands of both Indian and foreign monopolies This is an era of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. It has never been so good. Somebody told me in a gathering. Even the Illustrated Weekly of India' says that —this is not a C[P]I (M) paper. It says:—

> "Call it neo-colonialism or use any other word, the fact is that foreign firms have bled the country white. No one has ever computed the cost, let alone taken effective measures of control, because so many politicians and bureaucrats—along with company executives—have a finger in the pie. Worse, all this has debased morality and turned the elite into zealous torch-bearers of a degrading Coca-cola-cum-chewing-gum culture."

Look at the profit—rich dividend. Dividend as percentage of share capital is as follows:—

Coca-Cola Export Corporation .	1,566%
Colgate Palmolive India Pvt., Ltd.	4,860%

There are so many others who are producing so many things. They are their God-fathers. You cannot touch them. I challenge that if you touch them, you will be destroyed the next day. When the Foreign Exchange Regulations Bill came up, I requested for a simple thing namely to put a ceiling on their remittances. That was even unacceptable A senior civil servant told me that when Mrs Gandhi presided over a Cabinet meeting, she said "no, it cannot be done'.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North) Who is that senior officer?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Now, I come to black money. The real evil today is the parallel economy of which Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her Government is a product. Those who run that parallel economy must be left untouched because the very existence of this Government depends on black money. That is why she has suppressed the Wanchoo Committee's interim report which had insisted on demonetisation in 1970 of an estimated amount of Rs. 7000 crores. She did not show it to her Cabinet colleagues in case it leaked out. Now, today's evil is very much based on black money and the protector of black money is the Prime Minister herself. In 1970 it was Rs. 700 crores and now it must be multiplied by some factor.

Now, the AICC wants to make black money white. So, the proposal is to take steps to put black money into productive use. Wonderful! They want to open the floodgates. Why then did they wait for so long? They want to do it now so that they can reap the harvest of the 1976 elections. I quite understand it.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi may kindly tell us how if she is so much against black money, Mr. Babu Chand Jindal has remained director of her son's company, the Maruti; whose premises were raided and whose lockers were raided and who had a fight with the income-tax people. I want to find out all these things. Why is she telling them to 'maintain black money for my sake' I charge her with this We suggested cost account audit for the industry. We suggested detection of inflated cost of production and deflated sales revenue But Government are actually reversing the process.

The biggest problem, the creation of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her Government today is the price rise caused by artificial scarcity In 1973-74 it was the highest ever recorded. On Government's admissions, in 1973-74 on the wholesale basis, the rise was 22.7 per cent; in the period 1971—73, the rise at the retail level was 52 per cent: in one month alone, the rise at the retail level was 11 per cent. In many items, during Shrimati Indira Gandhi's reign I do not say 'regime'—during 1971—74, it was 300 per cent.

They have scuttled procurement and public distribution. The total stock in this country with the States and the Centre is no more than 3.8 million tonnes. And they want to make that gentleman the President because he has procured only this much. The procurement target in the case of coarse grains was 16.5 lakh tonnes, while the actuals till 13th July this year were only 3.69 lakhs tonnes. The rabi procurement was one-third of last year, although the production has increased this year. The releases to the public distribution system are down to half that is, five lakhs tonnes each month. Two rises are due to the employees according to the Third Pay Commission's report. Now, they have come with a heavy hand with the wage-freeze proposal. I wish Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao who is sitting here had opened his mouth a little earlier. The people who are going to gain from the present inflation are big farmers, traders, monopolists, big landlords and commodity dealers. But Dr. Rao should know that they are the patron-saints of his party and they cannot annoy them for if they did so, they would go out of existence. He may ask his Prime Minister who is the leader and she will tell him.

Now, they say that they will immobilise 5 per cent of the total money supply Actually between April and June 1974 the money supply expanded by 5.9 per cent, that is, by Rs 638 crores as against Rs 490 crores during the same period in 1973. I am sorry to use a word which my hon. friends opposite may not like; the windbagged Prime Minister of this country says many things. For instance, what did she say? Mrs Gandhi said that the rising prices posed a big problem and it was no consolation to say that it was a world phenomenon So long she has been constantly saying that it is a world phenomenon and so, we need not grumble. But suddenly she sumersaults. She thinks that she is the only person who keeps clippings and dissiers on Ministers and Opposition leaders but we took weep things and can produce things. Earlier what did she say On 13th October, she said 'that these problems are not only being faced by India but by richer and more powerful countries like America and England. But immediately afterwards she says that the world phenomenon has nothing to do with us. What is wonderful preformance! At

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu].

the same time, she further said—this was on 30th September:

> "Mrs. Indira Gandhi today forewarned the nation that there was no immediate escape from the rising prices....She told the people 'You have waited for many years. Can't you wait for another six months or a year'?"

This was on 30th September 1973. Will Shri Shamim kindly calculate if you have crossed six months?

Then 30th October:

> "Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said today the worst was over for the country's economy and from next month onwards things would improve for the better".

What a windbag we have got at the top sitting on us? She always talks through the back of her hat—she has not got a hat, I see.

The Government of India's sole motto is repression. It is a semi-fascist State. You do not have money for anything. But for the Central Police from Rs. 3 crores in 1950 you have come to Rs. 169 crores last year Three to 169! The State Police? From Rs 13 crores in 1946 when the British were here, when there were turmoil and communal riots, today it is Rs. 313 crores. The only difference is of 3—3 to 313. Mrs. Gandhi should understand these things But I really do not think she does.

Your economy, cut, Mr. Chavan—do not go to sleep; is my speech so boring that you have to go to sleep—is only in education. . .

SHRI A. K M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): Do you think it is better?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Your economy is only in education, health and social welfare. Look at this Your border problems have been halved. But how many battalions have you got now? There are 77 Border Security Force battalions They have increased by leaps and bounds in the last two years. For what? For confrontation with the army if there is an uprising, dissatisfaction? We want to know why you want to give mortars and artillery to any police battalion? All of us are not absolutely nitwits We understand these things.

Then the black record in Bihar and Gujarat

> "During the period from 16-3-74 to 15-4-74, the State Police, the CRPF and the BSF units had to open fire on 45 occasions As a consequence, 35 persons were killed and 233 persons were injured".

Then in Gujarat:

> "Firing was resorted to by the units of State Police, the CRP, the BSF etc. on 315 occasions during the period from 10-1-74 to 15-3-74 A total number of 85 persons were killed and 319 persons were injured as a consequence of the above firings".

That is why they require more money, more money for policing.

In Bihar, they are forcing colleges and universities to open through force bringing violence through *agents provocateur*. They have created the Nehru Brigade and the Indira Brigade like the SS of Hitler and Black Shirts of Mussolini. The Indira Brigade is headed by Jagannath Mishra, brother of the non-official commandant, against whom I am told the Chief Minister complained to the Prime Minister, but nothing could be done; he has an all-powerful brother here.

The Universities have not held examinations for two years. Who is responsible? Now why this insistence? Shri Jayaprakash Narayan has given a sense of mission to the students. He...

sult: attendance is very poor. Students are being sent under police escort. University and college campuses are like police camps. It is a barricaded democracy. The BSF and the CRP and not the professors are teaching the students. Financially and economically speaking, half the mineral wealth of the country is in Bihar. The people are most hardworking. Their contribution during the freedom struggle was very great. But today they are the poorest in the country with the lower per capita income. Today the Bihar Government has an overdraft of Rs. 60 crores with the Reserve Bank of India. Collection of revenue has gone down by 50 per cent. Everybody in the Government is busy with law and order. They are fighting inflation, according to Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Chavan. This is a real way of fighting inflation! Put them on law and order duty.

What untrue things are said here? In Gaya, the non-official Inquiry Commission found that at least 30 were killed but Government said 8 died. This is the position in Bihar.

Out of a total of 1¼ crores litres of spirit for 7 distilleries in Bihar, 1 crore litres were given to Shanti Prasad Jain and half crore to six. I am told the President of the Congress Committee is very much close to that person. You can verify it.

Then in the once peaceful State of Assam, the worst police atrocities were perpetrated. The Gauhati University Hostel was raided on 25th June and they saw the blood hunger of the CRP and BSF. They had organised a peaceful bundh on Government failure. But the SP and the officials invaded the hostel. Inhuman, harrowing tortures were inflicted. I visited the place Blood stains were everywhere in the hostel. All the glasses were smashed. Even sick students were not spared. A boy in the bathroom in towel was not spared. Over 100 were seriously injured. Even in a remote village in Nowgong district, Garbunda, two school-going children, teen-agers, were shot dead. One was a tribal.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL (Samastipur): Nothing happened in the villages in Bihar (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: During the week-end, if we make a trip to a nearby place called Riwasa, where the police of Haryana, under the Chief Minister Shri Bansi Lal, the topmost favourite of Mrs. Gandhi..... (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: If hon. members on this side get agitated over every incident that is being quoted, there will be no end to it. Kindly keep order..

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich): On a point of order, Sir. The House is considering a motion of no confidence against the Council of Ministers here. The hon. member is going beyond the scope of the debate He is bringing in Bihar Government, Haryana Government and other Stata Governments which cannot be discussed here under our rules of procedure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is no point of order. We have also got a Home Minister in this House.

श्री मनी राम गोदरा (हिसार) चेयरमैन साहब, मेरा पायट आफ आर्डर है । यह नो-कान्फिडेंस मोशन सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ है, न कि हरियाणा गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ । रिवासा के मामले का ताल्लुक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से है और वहा की वह असेम्बली मे सात घटे तक डिसकस हो चुका है । इस लिए उस को इस हाउस मे लाना उचित नही है ।

सभापति महोदय : आप ने जो आपत्ति उठाई है, उस का उत्तर मैं श्री शुक्ल के पायंट आफ आर्डर के सम्बन्ध में दे चुका हूं । कृपया अपना स्थान ग्रहण करें ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If you so to Riwasa and talk to a villager there who is not connected with politics, I assure you your head will hang in shame. You blood will boil when you hear the police atrocities. A brother and sister were forced to take off their clothes m the police station and beaten by the police. (*Interruptions*).

The boy had some political dispute with the Chief Minister's son in the College Union and so his grandmother was beaten to death. A woman of 85 was beaten to death. This is what your police are doing. A Congress Minister, Shrimati Chandravati, wept in a public meeting and she got the reward; she got the sack from the Chief Minister and the Prime Minister approved the dismissal. She wept in a public meeting and condemned the atrocities in Riwasa because being a woman she could not tolerate a woman being paraded in the nude in the police station in the presence of her brother, which was given the widest publicity by the international press. This has happened when we have a woman Prime Minister.

Then I come to corruption. As stated by Mr. John Randolph, they buy and sell corruption in the gross, and a few millions more or less is hardly felt in the account. The deeper the play the greater their zest for the game and the stake which is set upon their throw is nothing less than the patrimony of the people. Here I would like to read what Shri A. D. Gorwala has to say:

> "Enquiries into the allegations (again Ministers) have sometimes been made by senior all India leaders of the principal political party; occasionally their reports have remained secret. Some of the reports have exculpated these complained against and some have, in effect, condemned them. In any case, no action has been taken. It is not surprising that when grave allegations by responsible parties are made against people holding positions of high authority and they remain in power without being cleared of the accusations, the public feel that the inffluential always escape punishment."

We have instances of escape in front of us I can point my finger at them. I have always been saying that Shrimati Indira Gandhi is the fountainhead of corruption in this country. Everywhere it is unprecedented.

Let us take the case of Chief Minister, Shri Bansilal 125 M.Ps signed a petition levelling charges against the Chief Minister. The Controller and Auditor-General sent from here a special audit team to Haryana and they have given a report. But the Government is sitting pretty over that document. I want to lay* it on the Table of the House. I present it to the hon. Chairman, who has regulated me so well. It says very serious things. It gives an instance of the purchase of an item at a higher price involving Rs. 12 crores. Rs. 12 crores of the people's money has been pocketed and a rich share of it has come to 1, Safdarjung Road. I have no doubt about it. The Audit Report talks of "absence of a sound system for assessing the requirements of purchases, lacuna in placing purchase orders, defective or inadequate system of inspection, extra expenditure in purchase and inadequate system of inventory control" and so many other things. It is a valuminous report and I have no time to quote it extensively. I want to lay it on the Table because

*The Speaker not having subsequen tly accorded the necessary permission, the document was not treated as laid on the Table.

this Government will never bring it here as they wanted to protect the Government of Shri Bansilal in the interest of the Prime Minister. That is why no action has been taken on that report.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This matter of laying it on the Table of the House will be decided under the rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will authenticate it.

Then, Shri Nagad Narayan at a public meeting in Madhubani said that he was willing to face a Commission of Enquiry. Later on, in a sworn affidavit he stated that he does not want to face an inquiry.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: That is a different thing.

SHRI JOTIRMOY BOSU: This enquiry is being processed for time immemorial. They have been doing it. As long as he fulfils the quota given to him, he is saved. That is why the Chief Minister of Gujarat cannot be touched. He said that if he is touched, he will reveal what he has sent to Delhi. He said, this to some people to close to him . . . (*Interruptions*). No. 1, Safdarjung Road.

Then there was the smuggling of 30,000 tonnes of paddy. Because some VIPs were involved, it was not pursued. We want a categorical statement from the Prime Minister, when she replies, as to who are they and what action has been taken against them.

Now, they are going to have a cut in foreign wheat purchase, crude purchase, ship purchase, Boeing purchase, etc., An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs has already came to the coffers of the Government. Mr. C. Subramanian is looking after the Britannia Biscuit Company very well.

Can she deny that Rs. 1 crore has been paid to her for the price rise of Rs. 4000 per car allowed by the Government? What about jute industry? They have given Rs. 2 crores to Mr. D. P. Chattopadhyaya at the cost of jute growers in West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa.

They are going in for a gimmick in West Bengal—the Wanchoo Commission. I want to know why is it that they do not institute a Commission of Inquiry to go into the bran/yarn scandal? Is it because the Chief Minister's close relative is involved in it? That is so If they talk about honesty and stopping corruption, they should set up an Inquiry Commission to look into the bran/yarn scandal. We want an inquiry into that.

The honourable Prime Minister in Lucknow, last year, promised an inquiry into the Maruti affair. I kept on writing to her almost every fortnight. She now turns it down and says that there is no point in going in for an inquiry. It is because she will not be able to stay for a day, if truth comes out, if there is an inquiry into the Maruti affair, in the letter of intent, public sector performance, land grab, Defence prohibitory order, Finance, cement, steel, coal, etc. etc.

Is it that the Central Bank has given an over-draft of Rs. 7 crores? I wrote to her. No reply has come because the reply is inconvenient. I also want to know if Mr. K. K. Birla has given Rs. 50 lakhs to them.

We should know this Government. This Government is a Dwarfish Demon in a Giant's role. Get out while the going is good. Don't ruin the country, don't make it a large grave-yard of the world.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers".

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this No-confidence Motion moved by the Opposition has become a ritual. The Opposition knows what will be the fate of this Motion when it will be put to vote. It has become more a ritual than a motion which can serve any purpose in this House .

I was listening to the speech of Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu very attentively and all the time I had a feeling that one could not expect anything better from Mr. Jyotimory Bosu, than he has spoken today in the House. Mr. Bosu, from Mr Bosu, in his peculiar manner and in a jocular manner, has not said a single thing in this House which he has not been repeatedly saying time and again whenever such an occasion has arisen.

Mr. Bosu started speaking on the No-Confidence Motion with the so-called railway strike. . . (*Interruptions*). I was saying that Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu started with the so-called railway strike...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): On point of order. Shri A. P. Sharma cannot speak on behalf of the ruling Party because he is not wearing the certified khadi.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I was saying that Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu started with the so-called railway strike. (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: Why 'so-called'?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I shall explain why I say so. The activities carried on during the strike were unprecedented in the annals of the trade union movement. The strike was full of violent activities and sabotage. A vast majority of railway workers whom Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu called blacklegs stuck to their jobs out of their patriotic favour and patriotic feeling towards the country and service to the nation in spite of the holliganism, violence and intimidation that were practised by a small section of the people on them. Therefore, to call this kind of action as a strike is nothing but giving a bad name to the trade union movement as a whole. If you examine the various activities carried on by them, you wil find that these people had not only indulged in violence and sabotage but they had insulted, attacked and humiliated the womenfolk of this country. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu was talking about insult to women. I want to tell him what happened in his own State at Kharagpur. Every person who has even the least sense of shame will hang his head down in shame but not Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu and the people who instigated this. (*Interruptions*). I did not interrupt Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu when he was speaking.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is this running commentary? It must stop.

शर्मा जी, अगर आप इन्टरपशन्ज पर रुक जायेंगे तो काम नहीं चलेगा, थोड़ा तो पता चलता ही रहेगा।

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: In Kharagpur what was happened I wanted to tell this House and this House should know that such a thing has never happened in the history of trade union movements in any country, what to talk of our own country. Women workers and workers who were devoted to the workshop were stripped naked were made to parade in the workshop. You should hang your heads in shame. I want that the Government should make an inquiry into this incident and whosoever were involved, should be punished severely and no leniency should be shown to them.

Shri Bosu talked about a negotiated settlement. Who sabotaged the negotiated settlement?....

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (गाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । आप सभापति हैं, आप को हाउस के कन्ट्रोल करने

और चलाने का अधिकार है । शर्मा जी जो भाषण कर रहे हैं उस में अैंट कर रहे है, ऐसा मालूम होता है कि इन को मौका मिला तो मारेंगे । आप इन से कहिये कि आप को मखातिब हो कर बोलें ।

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: It is you people who never believed in constitutional means and negotiations. They never believed in a negotiated settlement.

What happened? They broke the negotiated settlement. While the negotiations were going on they sent telegrams to the International Transport Federation as also the WFTU telling them that the negotiations had broken down and they sought help from these international organizations.

This is the type of people who talk about a negotiated settlement. During that period most of the demands were settled excepting the one which the Government said is referred to the Commission and the other was about 75 per cent wage increase regarding which the Government made it absolutely clear that it was not possible to meet that demand. On the top of that they went on a strike. Strike—very good. They went on a strike. But, now why are they crying about victimisation? I want to assure this House that as much as I know so far as the Railways are concerned, the Government has taken a lenient view in regard to those persons who were on the strike when they said that they were misguided into a bogus strike, in about 60,000 cases the break in service was condoned. This was done immediately after the strike. We, the National Federation of Railwaymen went and discussed the whole question and we came to the conclusion that a good number of people were misguided and they were prevented by these people from going to work. So we appealed to the Government. We appealed to the Prime Minister and we leaded for a lenient view to be taken in the case of these misguided workers. The Prime Minister immediately took a decision and according to that decision, as I said earlier, the break in a service of 60,000 workers has already been condoned and the rest of the cases are also being examined, according to my knowledge, for condoning the break in their service.

They talked about removal and dismissal of the people who indulged in violence and instigated the workers. In those cases, the Government made a declaration that those of the people who in their individual capacity come forward and reaffirm their loyalty to the railway service of this country, would be reinstated in their jobs. That way, more than 5,000 have been reinstated in their jobs.

But they are not prepared to admit all these facts and they are not prepared to concede They talk about trade union unity. They have formed a wonderful organization known as NCCR. Shri Shastri was just now shouting. All kinds of people—Jana Sangh CPI (M), CPI, all of them have combined together. For what? Why do they not go to the railway workers to-day? Now, they have no face to go and face the employees. They have come to know what damage they have done to the cause of the workers and to the cause of the country.

During the last days of the strike offer was made for negotiation but they did not agree. When they found it out that railway workers were not supporting their strike, when normalcy was almost established in the working of the railways, they unconditionally surrendered. And now how does it lie in the mouth of these people to talk about victimisation, when they are wholly responsible for this situation? Let Mr. Sarju Pandey consider that which I have pointed out and I am sure if he has any sense of understanding he would hang his head in shame.

How I come to the measures which the Government have taken. What are the measures which they have taken in the interest of the country's economy. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu spoke for 45 to 50 minutes. He has not said a word about the dividend control measure. Does it mean that he wants to stand for the interest of the companies and the moneyed people? Why does he not mention about this dividend measure? About the compulsory deposit scheme, I would say, this is a step taken to improve the economic situation in the country. For holding the price line if the workers are called upon to contribute something in this direction what is the harm?

And what are the exceptions? The exceptions are the following:

> Any increment to the employee in accordance with the time-scale of pay applicable to the post held by him immediately before the appointed day any consequent increase in any allowance admissible under any rule or order in force immediately before the appointed day;
>
> Any higher wages payable to the employee on his promotion or transfer to a post involving higher responsibilities and duties;
>
> Any honoraruim payable for any work done outside office hours;
>
> Any allowance payable for overtime work;
>
> Any increase in wages sanctioned in pursuance of the recommendations made by the Third Central Pay Commission.

It is these cases which have been excluded from the purview of the compulsory deposit of the additional wages.

Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has been telling us as usual his cock and bull stories and he has not made a single suggestion as to how to improve the economic situation of the country. You can criticise the Government; you can use any language you like; that suits you and that behaves you. Is it not the duty of the opposition to suggest ways and means of improving the situation? Could he not suggest what furthe measures have to be taken to improve the situation?

They never want us to do anything. And that is why this kind of motion is coming up every now and then. As I said at the very beginning, it has almost become a ritual. Either it comes up in the beginning of the session or in the end of the session. They are in the habit of bringing about a motion like this just to create an impression in the country that everything is wrong. This is the kind of people who want to interfere and to sabotage the very stability of a democratic government in this country by thi kind of a motion.

Therefore, I would like to say that this no-confidence motion should not only be rejected but this should also be treated with utmost contempt that it deserves by this House. Only one appeal I would like to make to those friends who always talk about likemindedness and, especially, to Shri Shastri, that they must keep off from the elements like the Jan Sangh, the elements like the C.P.M. if they have to serve their own cause. If these people do this every now and then then I shall definitely come to this conclusion—I have come to this conclusion already—that they hunt with the hounds and run with the hares. They talk something inside and do something outside. Mr. Shastri, if you belive in your party and do something outside. Mr. Shastri, if you believe in your party and if you believe in the progressive measures that this Government takes to improve the situation in this country, then you must support us and you must dissociate yourself from them. If you do not dissociate yourself from them, there would be no distinction between the Jan Sangh, the C.P.M. and so many other democratic parties like the Swatantra on the Opposition

and then, you are no better than any of these parties. Therefore, I request that this House should reject this motion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I hope the House will bear with me if I am not able to raise my voice at a normal pitch. That is because I am suffering from a rather chronic throat trouble. Actually, I am under medical advice not to speak at all. (*Interruptions*). But, the issue is so important that I felt that on behalf of our party I should make a few observations and then leave it to the second speaker from our party to speak in greater details.

16-59 hrs.

[SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI in *the Chair.*]

Mr. A P Sharma gave a tolerably good imitation of an old-fashioned steam locomotive trying to puff and pant its way up hill. But, as he knows, steam locomotives are going out of commission now even on the railways

And I must say that in our view, in my own view at least, the persons who exult in the fact that a strike is being broken, who are so overjoyed and delighted about it, the persons who are so delighted by the fact that so many workers have been punished as he would say 'not victimised' and also the person who is so satisfied with the fact that in the name of fighting inflation, the workingclass in the country is to have a wage-freeze inflicted on them, such persons, in my opinion can only be referred to as so-called "trade union leaders." However, I should not be provoked. I agree with him in one matter. Let me make it quite clear that there is nothing to be bewildered about or to be embrassessed about by the fact that so many parties on this side, who have got all sorts of differences with each other, some very basic differences, happen to be supporting this motion. They may be supporting it from their own point of view, for their own motives. I am not concerned with that in the least. But when we have come to a pass where we find that it is necessary to censure this Government strongly and express our no-confidence in certain of the major policies and major actions which they have recently adopted, it is our duty to support the non-confidence motion, even if it means the company of people with whom we never agree on many fundamentals.

17.00 hrs.

Since I do not want to speak at length, I wish to confina my remarks to two main points. One, of course, is the aftermath of the railway strike, because I am concerned with the violation of assurances given. I am supporting the motion because of the blatant violation of assurances given. I am not going into a discussion of the strike itsself again, except to refer, as I have to, because my friend Shri A. P. Sharma has raised it, to the Kharagpur incident, which he could have addressed to me, because he knows very well that neither Mr. Sarjoo Pandey nor Mr. Ramavatar Shastri has anything to do with the South-Eastern Railway; he knows it very well, although he seldom ventures out from Delhi to travel on the railway line either during or after the strike. In fact, I lost my threat in Kharagpur on the 18th May; I can tell him this. So, he should have asked me about that incident, and I am on record also in so many press statements. . .

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Gupta had lost his throat, but Mr. Sharma has lost his face.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: As far as the Kharagpur incident is concerned, let me just dispose of it in a minute or two. The incident which took place was this. The strike was

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called off and the people resumed worked in the workshop, where, I may state with some amount of pride, because I consider it as something not to hang my head in shame about—the day the strike was called off, that is, on the 27th May, out of 14,000 people in that Kharagpur workshop, 13,000 people were still on strike, very few people had gone back to work. So, you can see what a small percentage they were, who were acting in our eyes as black-legs. Everybody knows how in the history of strike struggles, the striking workers do tend to be angry with their fellow-workers who go to work during the strike and try to weaken their ranks and create disunity among them. But I do not for a moment for that reason approve of the action that some of them took when they went back to work, in their anger; the anger part of their action may be justified, but that does not mean that it should express itself in this form, not that my heart is bleeding for those serike-breakers at all. I agree that this was a wrong thing to do. I have said so in my press statement also that I consider it to be very unfortunate and regrettable. In case Members who do not come from that part of the country may be mislead by what Mr. Sharma has said and get an impression which the newspapers reports also gave and the Chief Minister who was very excited on the first day also gave. . . (*Interruptions*) She happened to be in Midnapore and so she was able to go to Kharagpur when she heard that something had happened. But unfortunately, the Chief Minister went nowhere near the workshop; he was sitting in the thana all the time collecting reports there. (*Interruptions*) At least I have succeeded in making a lady talk. The lady has opened her lips at last. That is something that I have managed to get done. A wrong impression was given as though made workers had gone and stripped some women workers of their clothes. This is not a fact at all. However, regrettable the incident, it was not done by male workers. There were some women workers in that yard where women are employed. Perhaps people do not know that women are employed on the Railways still to do unskilled labour in the yards of the Railways. Some women strikers who returned to work did this kind of thing which is quite deplorable, in my view. But at least you should not have the idea that men did it.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Who made the naked men and women to go together?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: One was in the yard, the other was in the workshop. I do not want to spend so much time on this. Anything done to women like that is deplorable whether it is at Kharagpur or whether it is done by the police in Kanchrapara colony about which I find nobody is shedding tears or hanging his head in shame, or wheher it is done in the police lockup at Lal Bazar headquarters in Calcutta, about which I have written to Madam Prime Minister recently where young girls, supposed to be Naxalite undertrial prisoners of the age of 22 and 23 have been stripped nacked and beaten with their hands tied together in the name of interrogation and burnt with lighted cigarette ends. These are deplorable things. None of these should take place and tears should be shed impartially also in these matters.

However, all I wish to say is that after this wave of leonine repression which was let loose in order to crush the strike, there was a period when there was a lot of hypocritical talk and statements about railwaymen being one happy family, why should we be angry, they are all our children of one family and we want to bring them back into one family and so on and so forth. All this hypocrisy was indulged in. Some assurances

were given to various people who approached the Railway Minister from time to time, some M.P., some trade unionists and some people belonging to different organisations. They were to the effect that for participation in the strike, there would be no victimisation and punishment; only in the case of some people against whom there may be specific charges which are proved of things like sabotage or violence or destruction of property or something like that the law would take its course or action would follow. This, I have understood, has all along been the type of assurance. If I am wrong, I would like to be corrected by this Government in this debate.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): I will do it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That is why I say there has been a blatant violation of the assurances going on. What has been happening is nothing of that kind. According to some table of figures the Minister has given today in reply to a question I saw, nearly 6 lakh workers have had their service broken, which means that they must have been on strike. These could not have a break in service inflicted on them unless they were strikers or supposed to be strikers. Against how many of these people are there specific charges ending of sabotage or violence or destruction of property etc.? Must be just a few. The overwhelming majority out of these 6 lakh people must be people against whom there is no other charge than that they merely participated in the strike. Why have they not been taken back? Where is the assurance? What is its worth? What is being done is that the whole process of so-called review or screening of cases has been delegated to the level of the Divisional Superintendents. The Divisional Superintendents who are the real bureaucrats in the railway set-up have been given powers to do this screening or review, whatever you call it. What is being followed is a totally vindictive policy based on all sorts of other considerations and trying to find out who are the active union workers, who are the people against whom there are particular grudges which some officer may have, people against whom some complaints have been made by some other people, by Shri Sharma's people or anybody. And in the name of decentralisation, the General Managers and Divisional Suprintendents have been invested with these full powers of screening and reviewing these cases. That is the reason why even today more than two months after the strike, the overwhelming majority of these workers against whom there is no charge other than mere participation in the strike, are still out; they are not being taken back. Can the Minister deny it I want to know why. I suspect that the reinstatement figures he has given include both the permanent staff—what are called regular permanent staff—as well as people who are classified in the railway books as casual or temporary workers. For those who do not know, let me explain that in railway's parlance temporary workers mean workers who have completed a certain period of uninterrupted service and have attained temporary status, i.e. they no longer get daily rated wages but have become eligible for normal Pay Commission scales of pay, and for contribution to provident fund etc. Thousands of such temporary people have been chucked out of their jobs and are now being told, "You will be taken back provident you are enrolled as a casual worker on a daily wage of Rs. 3 or 3.50 or 4". All the CPC scales of pay they were enjoying, the provident fund facilities etc. were all wiped out and they are asked to start from the bottom of the ladder. Is this not victimisation? I have been meeting railway officials for the last two months on behalf of my union. They openly laugh and joke saying, "This has given us an oportunity to get rid of

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these people. We were trying to get rid of them in normal times and we could not do it. This has given us an opportunity". Yet, a lot of public propaganda has been done that the Miabhoy tribunals award has been accepted, according to which in future, according to the Minister, all casual workers who complete 2 or 3 months of service will become permanent and this is a big concession they have made to the railwaymen. You are doing just the opposite. People who have served for 5 or 10 or 15 years and reached temporary status and become eligible for CPC scales of pay, provident fund, etc. are told, "You get out. If you want to come back, you have to start as a casual worker from the bottom of the ladder." Is this not victimisation? Is this not a vindictive attitude? Thousands who were suspended or dismissed are still out. Hundreds are in jail. The day Mr. George Fernandes and other detenus under MISA were released from Tihar Central Jail, I read in the newspapers a statement made by the Home Minister. Shri Dikshit that instructions have been issued to all the State Governments that those who were arrested under MISA should be released forthwith. It has not been done. In West Bengal, the overwhelming majority of people held under MISA are not being released to this day. The break in service has not been condoned for the vast majority of people. According to the figures given, about 6 lakhs of employees have had a break in service, out of which according to Mr. A. P. Sharma, 60,000 have had their break in service condoned. What about the rest of 5 lakh employees? In the case of people who during the strike period, it was said that so long as the review of their cases is pending they will not be actually asked to get out or if they have been evicted, they will be allowed to reoccupy the quarters until a final decision is taken in their cases. But people who have been driven out of their quarters and their families have not been allowed to go back. Is this not a vindictive attitude?

I find that the Eastern Railway authorities have said somewhere that there are some appeals for reconsideration from employees which they do not propose to consider because quite a number of appeals are stated to have a "comment cyclostyled text" which, according to the railway sources, indicates that these must have been prepared in bulk by some organisations. What is wrong with it if the unions have prepared it? Who prepared the common cyclostyled dismissal and removal from service forms, which were produced in mass, long before the strike began, with space left only for the names to be filled in, to be pasted on the railwaymen's quarters, where it has been written "you have been doing this and that", prepared long before the strike, in which only the names were filled during the strike? Was that not a common cyclostyled bulk product? Why should it have more sanctity than the cyclostyled appeals drafted by the union? Of course, the unions are responsible for drafting the replies for their members. What is the harm if they are cyclostlyed? Yet, some officials say that they cannot consider them because there is some mysterious hand behind the cyclostyled appeals. I do not understand what is wrong with it. Please tell us that.

At many places now the railway workers are on hunger strike Today we have got telegrams from Waltair and from Madras, from the Southern Railways and South Eastern Railways. They cannot do anything more. They are on hunger strike because they have not been reinstated. In Naihati and Kanchrapara two workers have committed suicide because the assurances that have been given are not being carried out. In

the meanwhile, the strike breakers are being rewarded. That is the trouble. In this way normalcy, which you say you are eager to restore, cannot be restored.

The Minister is blowing hot and cold at the same time. One day he talks of a happy family and everybody being reinstated. Next day he says that there will be no amnesty. Another day he again says that he wants to smoothen out things and restore normalcy. The next day he says "we will not talk with NCCRS under any circumstances". I can tell you that officials of even recognised trade unions—my union, for instance, which is a member of the NCCRS, which is also recognised—are not allowed to meet officers. You have not yet withdrawn recognition from my union. If you want to withdraw recognition, say so. You have not done it so far Yet, the office-bearears of various branches of my union are not being allowed to see the officers. The officers say 'you are under suspension or dismissal; so, we would not meet you and talk to you". In that case, why should we be recognised? So long as we are a recognised union, why should they not talk to the office-bearers who are employees, who may be temporarily under suspension or dismissal, whose cases are being reviewed. If things are allowed to go on like this, all I can say is that neither will the railways run properly nor will normalcy return in the working of the railways. If the Railway Minister wants to leave all the details of the handling of the situation to the Railway Board and the railway bureaucracy, I am afraid things may go from bad to worse and there will be all sorts of provocation. I would also ask the Prime Minister, who was the Generalassimo at the time of the strike, conducting the whole operations, whether the job is finished after the strike. Surely not. She has got to see what is happening after the strike. Therefore, I have brought these matters to her attention and to the attention of the Government and I hope that she will personally look into this matter and see that the assurances which have been given will be expeditiously and honestly implemented as soon as possible so that normal conditions can be restored.

The second point on which we want to focus attention and on which I am supporting this motion is this chronic habit which has now developed of ruling by Ordinance, everything must be done by Ordinance. You have to see the kind of length to which it has been going on now. I hope, the hon. lady Member there will not get irrigated again. There is one Wanchoo Commission set up why not beside to be set up in my State for going into the charges of corruption and nepotism against various Ministers. I am not going into the details of the matter. The Chief Minister prevailed upon the Central Government, the Government of India, to do something which, I think, is unheard of. By promulgation of an Ordinance, they amended the commissions of Inquiry Act which is an Act passed by this Parliament under which so many Commissions of Inquiry have been set up and have functioned in the past and gone into the cases of allegations against renowned people, ex-Chief Ministers, as we know, in Orissa, in Punjab and in so many other places.

Here, the Chief Minister insisted that the Commissions of Inquiry Act must be amended so that the Commission is given the powers, in addition to the existing powers, immediately to summarily try and punish any witness who appears before it and who may be giving false evidence or malicious evidence. And this Act was amended by an Ordinance for which the permission, the line-clear, the green signal, was given by the Government of India, the Law Ministry, here.

What are things coming to I want to know. You have got a mania of Ordinances. Has the mania of Ordinances gripped this Government?

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

The Commissions of Inquiry Act to be amended by an Ordinance. (*Interruption*) It is to threaten people. You want me to go into the merits of it. It is an indirect threat to browbeat the witness and say, "If you appear here, if you speak out here and, if somebody's allegations are not proved, you will be summarily tried and punished."

AN HON. MEMBER: Perjury.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It may be perjury. But he is not punished always. He has a right to give evidence. If the Commissions of Inquiry Act is to be amended on such a vital matter, it has to be amended here, not by an Ordinance. What is the sanctity of Parliament then? Nothing.

The subsequent ordinances which have come betray the same mentality. When the Ordinances come up separately for discussion, we will go into the merits in more detail. Here, I say, only two things. One is, my friends are saying that it is not a wage freeze. I say it is a wage freeze. I say, it is nothing new, nothing original, nothing novel. In the United Kingdom, in the United States, at sometime or other, everywhere, those Governments have tried the same thing. . .

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Have you any idea as to how many Ordinances have been passed by the Kerala Government headed by Mr. Achuta Menon in the course of 2-3 months?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You are a partner in the Government

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You are the head of the Government.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I wonder how many Ordinances the Kerala Government have issued 5 days before the Kerala Assembly was due to meet.

The point is this. The Madam Prime Minister makes a slight mistake when she frequently says that inflation and price rise are a global phenomenon, a world phenomenon. It is a world phenomenon but a phenomenon of the capitalist world. There is a world outside the capitalist world also. There, you don't see these things. It is a phenomenon in those capitalist countries. They tried wage freeze along with price freeze. But they failed. That is why in the United Kingdom, it did not work. The old Conservative British labour movement fought against the wage freeze and forced the Government to take it back. The coal miners not only forced them to take it back but managed to overthrow the Tory Government in the process.

Here, you do not go in for price freeze. You go in for the wage freeze part of it. It will not work. It is not going to help you to reduce inflation at all. The reason is that this is a fallacious theory. That is the point I want to make. The theory is all wrong that prices are determined in capitalist society by the wages of the workers that the workers have got so much money in their hands and that is what is pushing the prices up; therefore, take the money away from them and the prices will come down. This theory of the Planning Commission experts or the Finance Ministry experts is a bogus theory. I have never worked and it will never work. The basic determinant of prices in our society is not the wages of the workers but the capitalists' hold on the big sectors of the industry where they determine the prices for the sake of their profits and super-profits by creating artificial scarcity, by restricting production. Inflation is the thing which helps the capitalists the most. This theory was inspired by John M. Koynes, the old professor of

my old College in Cambridge. I thought we had given up this long ago. John M. Keynes' old theory is being resurrected again, that the safety valve against economic depression and against the danger of economic explosion is to create deficit financing and inflation, so that by creating paper money which has no value you can boost up the demand for goods, inflate the prices and allow the capitalists to make higher profits. It is a bogus theory; it has never worked in any capitalist country, and it is not going to work here also, because the real hub of the matter is that you are not going in for rice control; you cannot do it, you have said that you have thrown in the towel as far as price control is concerned. The basic causes of inflation are the accumulation of black money and the Reserve Bank of India which I consider to be the fountain-head of inflation in this country. What are you doing with the Reserve Bank of India? Is it only supposed to announce from time to time an increase in its Bank Rate and will that solve the problem? It has the old credit policy of feeding deficit finance to the speculators, hoarders and people who are cornoring commodities, building up inventories of commodities and creating artificial scarcities and shortages. But nothing is done about that.

I would just end with two quotations. The *Economic Times* is not a paper which is very well known for its left wing views, still it is quite widely read. The Economic Times has said on 15th July:

> 'The fears of fresh dose of anti-inflationary measures by the government has led to a mad drive to corner the goods by traders and producers having unaccounted money. Their preference for real estate and precious metals is still there, but essential commodities especially fast-moving ones, have become the centre of their attraction. Among the essential commodities, foodgrains, edible oils, vanaspati, sugar, kerosene, milk, powder, baby foods, soaps and textiles are in great demand by hoarders. Black money is also being converted into steel products, paper, dyes and chemicals, medicines, cotton textiles and all sorts of raw materials."

This is the problem. And what are you going to do about this? It is no longer true to say that it is a parallel economy which is functioning. It has become the dominant economy. It is no longer a parallel economy, it is becoming the dominant economy—the economy of black money. About this you have nothing to do. Even take your own bourgeois economists. 140 of them have produced that scheme called SEMIBOMBLA. Study it seriously. At least there are some good things in it: how to get out black money and how to immobilise at least 30 per cent of the deposits. (*Interruptions*) But that is not what you are proposing. He asks, "Why are you not supporting the Dividend Restriction Ordinance? Do you want to help the companies". I say that this Ordinance is the biggest eye-wash of all. Out of 3,000 and odd companies—the figures have been published—not more than 200 companies will be affected by this. And 'affected means what? The money they would have distributed as dividends to shareholders will remain with them. That means, their liquid cash resources will increase. Their share value will appreciate. There is no way of ensuring that this extra money in the hands of these companies will be ploughed into more production. They can do anything, if they like, with this.

In fact some papers, some conservative papers have expressed their concern and apprehension that they will use this money for building up inventories, for building stocks for one year or two years later. So, how is it immobilising their funds? This is a big hoax whereas the wage-

[Shri Indrajit Gupta].

freeze is a reality and these things have been done with a cynical disregard of the Parliament by the Government because even under the compulsory Deposits Scheme, nobody is to make the first deposit before the 15th of December. The first date is 15th December and the next date is 15th March, next year. Then why did you have to hurry through these ordinances? Could this not come as a Bill before this Parliament? What is the point of making it as an ordinance? Nobody is going to make that compulsory deposit now. By your own ordinance nobody is required to do it before the 15th December. Then; why have you brought these ordinances in this way disregarding the Parliament?..

AN HON MEMBER: Mania.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is not only a mania but it is a guilty conscience..

SOME HON. MEMBER: It is because of the AICC.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: AICC? I do not know. AICC is nothing. I do not want to say anything about the AICC. But because the AICC meeting has taken place just now, at least people should think seriously about these problems.

Therefore, these are very dangerous portents of what the Government of India is carrying out. I do not know what those ordinances my friend, Shri Stephen referred to in Kerala, are concerned with.... (*interrptions*) I will find it out from you. But, when you are promulgating ordinances which are directed against 18 million wage-earners and salaried workers in this country and you propose to do it just a few days before the Parliament is to re-assemble and the effect of that ordinance will not take shape before the 15th December, then why have you done it like that? This is a gross insult to the Parliament. This Parliament does not belong only to the Opposition. More of it belongs to you. So much of it belonging to you but don't you feel anything for the dignity and prestige of the Parliament? You can pass it here. You have got an overwhelming majority. You can pass it here as a Bill.

So, for all these reasons mainly we are supporting this no-confidence motion because it is the most effective way to express our feelings and with that I will end, because there are many other things to be said, but those will come up later on.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद (भागलपुर) : सभापति महोदय, इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव को रखने के दो कारण बतलाये गये हैं। पहला कारण तो यह है कि रेलवे हड़ताल के कारण वहां के कर्मचारियों को दण्डित किया जा रहा है। दूसरा कारण यह है कि बढ़ती हुई कीमतों को रोक के लिये अध्यादेश क्यों लाया गया। इन दो कारणों पर यह अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव आधारित है।

हम पहले रेलवे कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल की बात करें। देश को यह मालूम है कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल क्या की। रेलवे कर्मचारियों ने अपनी 6 मांगे रखी थी। 4 मांगे सरकार ने मंजूर कर ली और उन मांगों को मंजूर करने के कारण सरकार को एक साल में 190 करोड़ रुपया देना पड़ा, अर्थात् रेलवे कर्मचारियों के वेतन में 40 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि सिर्फ एक वर्ष में हुई, जो हिन्दुस्तान के किसी क्लास के कर्मचारियों को नहीं हुई। लेकिन इस के बावजूद भी इन्होंने हड़ताल की। हड़ताल इसलिये की कि ये चाहते थे कि भारत सरकार उन को बोनस के नाम पर इतनी धन-राशि दे कि जो धन-राशि उन की उत्पादन स्तर से अधिक हो। दूसरे—यह मांग की कि भारत सरकार उन को 75 प्रतिशत एडहाक इन्क्रीज दे, यानी रेलवे मन्त्रालय इन कर्मचारियों को एक वर्ष में 40 प्रतिशत वृद्धि देने के बाद, 190 करोड़ रुपया देने के बाद, 600 करोड़ रुपया और दे—यानी रेलवे मन्त्रालय अपने

दिवालिया पन पर, अपनी मृत्यु पर स्वयं हस्ताक्षर कर ले।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि प्रधान मन्त्री उस वक्त जैनरल एसिमो बन गई थी। हां, यह गौरव की बात थी कि उन्होंने विदेश जाने के पहले तमाम मुख्य मन्त्रियों को लिखा था कि ये कर्मचारी इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को नष्ट करना चाहते है, इस देश के कर्मचारी इस देश के स्टील प्लाटस् को बन्द करना चाहते हैं, वहा के पावर-हाउस को तोडना चाहते है। मैं बतलाता हू इन की योजनायें क्या थी। इन की योजनाए थी—अगर यह हडताल तीन सप्ताह चले तो हिन्दुस्तान के स्टील प्लाटस् बन्द हो जायेंगे, अगर 15 दिन चले तो खाद्यान्न चलना बन्द हो जायगा, अगर 10 दिन चले तो पावर-हाउस बन्द हो जायेंगे। इस तरह से देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था को ये लोग नष्ट करना चाहते थे। क्या ये कीमते रोकने के उपाय थे। अगर उस समय प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने यह नही कहा होता अगर उन्होंने जाने के पहले यह काम नही किया होता तो प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने अपने कर्तव्य को पूरा नही किया होता। उन्होंने उस समय जो किया वह ठीक किया। लेकिन साथ ही साथ प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने यह भी किया कि ज्यो ही हडताल बन्द हुई इन लोगों ने अपनी हडताल वापस ली, उन्होंने फौरन रेलवे की फैडरेशन के प्रतिनिधियों को बुला कर बात की और कहा कि जिन लोगों ने सक्रिय रूप से रेलवे की तोडफोड़ में, हिंसा में, बगावत मे हिस्सा नही लिया है उन तमाम को छोड दिया जाय। प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने यह किया जो हमारे ये दोस्त भूल गये जिन्होंने उन को जैनरल एसिमो कहा देश की जनता को इन 15 लाख कर्मचारियों से बचाने के लिये—जिन में 10 लाख तो ऐसे थे जो काम पर जाना चाहते थे, दो-तीन-चार लाख ऐसे थे जो काम पर नहीं जाना चाहते थे, जिन्होंने बगावत की थी—देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को तोड़ने के लिए। सभापति महोदय, यह बात स्पष्ट है—आप कल्पना कीजिए, अगर इस रेलवे हड़ताल को इसी तरह चलने दिया जाता तो क्या होता, देश की सारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था टूट जाती। ये कीमते जिन के नाम पर आज शोर मचाया जा रहा है, और ज्यादा बढ गई होती। यह भी स्पष्ट है कि इस रेलवे हडताल के बाद देश की कठिनाइया बढी, वैगन चलने बन्द हो गये, कोयला चलना बन्द हो गया, देश से कीमतें बढी। आज जिन कीमतें के बढने की शिकायत ये लोग कर रहे है, उन को बढाने की जिम्मेदारी इन्ही महानुभावों पर है, जिन महानुभावों में जनसघ, एस० एस० पी०, आर० एस० पी० सी०पी०एम०, सी०पी०आई० ये तमाम लोग मिल गये और एक सुन्दर कम्बिनेशन बना, "कही की ईट कही का रोडा, भानमति ने कुनबा जोडा"। इतना सुन्दर कुनबा जोड़ा, इस देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था को तोडने के लिए यह सारा षड्यन्त्र किया, लेकिन प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने उस षड्यन्त्र को कामयाब नही होने दिया, देश की करोडो जनता की सुविधाओं के लिये इस देश के कुछ लाख व्यक्तियों की आय का इतना विस्तार नही होने दिया। अत मैं समझता हू कि विरोधी पक्ष का यह आधार बिलकुल गलत है।

अब, रेलवे हडताल के नाम पर दण्डित किस को किया जा रहा है? दण्डित उन को करना चाहिये, जिन्होंने देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को तोड़ा, हिंसा की, यहा तक की औरतों को नगा किया, जिन्होंने देश की आर्थिक परिस्थितियो में बाधा पहुंचाई। ऐसे लोगो को दण्डित नही किया जाय तो क्या उन्हे फूलों के हार पहनाये जाय, क्या ये लोग यही चाहते है? ऐसे लोगों को अवश्य दण्डित किया जाय जिन्होंने वायलैंस किया, जिन्होने देश के साथ बगावत की। अस्तु, यह पहला कारण जो श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने रखा—बिलकुल निराधार है। यह कारण, विश्वास प्रस्ताव के लिये नही, बल्कि प्रधान मन्त्री जी में अविश्वास प्रकट करने के लिये है, जिन्होंने उस हड़ताल का मुकाबला बड़े जोर-शोर से किया।

अब मैं बोनस के प्रश्न को लेता हूं-मैं पुन: अपने पुराने सुझाव को दोहराता हूं जिस का

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

उल्लेख प्रधान मन्त्री जी से मैंने पहले भी किया था। यह आवश्यक है कि बोनस को प्रोडक्शन से लिंक किया जाय, बोनस डेफर्ड-वेज नहीं हैं। बोनस उत्पादन पर आधारित हो, यदि उत्पादन 20 प्रतिशत बढ़ाया जाय तो बोनस भी 20 प्रतिशत दिया जाय। यदि वे 30 प्रतिशत के हकदार हैं तो प्रोडक्शन भी 30 प्रतिशत बढ़ाया जाय। इस तरह की एक इन्कम-वेज पालिसी बनाई जाय और उस के आधार पर बोनस दिया जाय।

दूसरा कारण यह दिया गया है कि इस सरकार ने अध्यादेश क्यों जारी किये। श्रीमान् ज्योतिर्मय बसु जी ने बहुत से आंकड़े दिये कि कीमतें बढ़ी हैं। क्या कभी सरकार ने, प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने या वित्त मन्त्री जी ने यह कहा है कि कीमतें नहीं बढ़ी हैं। अगर आंकड़ों का प्रश्न है तो मैं श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु जी से कहूंगा कि वे मेरे लेखों को पढ़ें जो मैंने धर्मयुग, कादम्बिनी तथा अन्य पत्रिकाओं में लिखे हैं। इन के आंकड़ों से मेरे आंकड़े अधिक है। हमारी पार्टी ने उन से अधिक आलोचना सरकार की की है, हम ने बार बार कहा है कि कीमते बढ़ी है इन पर रोक लगाई जाय और रोक लगाने के कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ही हम ने 1972 का टैक्सेशन अमेण्डमेंट एक्ट पास किया, जिस के अन्तर्गत आज 4412 व्यक्तियों को नोटिस दिये गये हैं, जिन्होंने अपनी सम्पत्ति का हस्तांतरण कम मूल्य पर किया है। बैंको के कमर्शियल क्रेडिट का विस्तार करने के बजाय उस को स्क्वीज किया गया है। आज इस देश में लिक्विडिटी का प्रपोशन 30 के बजाय 32 किया गया है—ये तमाम ऐसे कदम उठाये गये हैं जिन के द्वारा हम कीमतों को रोकना चाहते हैं।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु साहब ने कीमतों के आंकड़े दिये हैं—अगर वे उन आंकड़ों में और वृद्धि करना चाहते हैं तो मेरे लेख और मेरी स्पीचों को पढ़ लें, उन को और आंकड़े मिल जायेंगे। लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि किस ने कहा है कि उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ा है? अभी सरकार ने कहा कि 1973 की 25 मई तक कीमतों में 20.20 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हो गई। 1974 में वह कीमतें बढ़ कर 28 प्रतिशत हो गई है। हमारा कंज्युमर्स प्राइस इंडेक्स 1973 में 221 था, 1974 में 283 है और मंथली इंडेक्स 294 है। यही तो कारण था कि जब कीमतें बढ़ती गई तो प्रधान मंत्री ने आवश्यक समझा कि अध्यादेश लागू किया जाय जिस से देश में ऐसी मंहगाई और लाभांश की बढ़ोतरी को रोका जाय जो सम्भवः बाजार में आ कर कीमतों को बढ़ायेगी। हम वह थ्योरी नहीं मानते हैं जो माननीय इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने कही कि यह सरकार समझती है कि मजदूरों के हाथ में इतना धन है कि उस से कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं। बिल्कुल गलत। हम यह नहीं समझते है। यह एक छोटी सी बात है उन के हाथ मे अधिक मुद्रा हो यह मैं नही कहता, लेकिन वह भी एक उपाय है कि न केवल श्रमिकों का बल्कि लाभांश, बोनस शेयर, डिविडेंड इन को रोक कर कीमतों को नीचे लाया जाय। और मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूं कि ब्लैक मनी को भी रोका जाय, जिस का एक उदाहरण मैं ने दिया कि 1972 का टैक्सेशन अमेंडमेंट ऐक्ट, जिस के अनुसार 4412 व्यक्तियों को अपनी सम्पत्ति को कम दाम पर हस्तांतरित करने के लिये नोटिस दिया गया है, जिस का समर्थन लोक सभा ने किया था। इसलिये गलत बात क्यों कहते हैं।

हम तो खुद कहते हैं कि कीमतें बढ़ी हैं. इस की फ़िगर्स हम ने आप से नही मांगी, सरकार स्वयं कहती है। अभी माननीय ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने प्रधान मंत्री का उद्धरण दिया कि उन्होंने कहा था कि 6 महीने में हम कीमतें रोक देंगे। प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था, अभी ए० आई० सी० सी० में फिर कहा। लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी जो अनीश्वरवाद पर विश्वास करती है "कि यह हमारा साथ

वैसे इस संकट की घड़ी मे वह गलत साबित हुआ। विरोधी दल देश की जनता के सकट को अपने पोलिटिकल फायदे के लिये उपयोग करना चाहते है । प्रधान मत्री जी ने जब यह बात कही थी तो सोचा था इस समय सभी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज मिल कर के इस देश की कठिन आर्थिक व्यवस्था को स्थिर करने मे सहायता देगी । लेकिन उन्हो ने यह नही समझा था कि माननीय ज्योतिर्मय बसु और उन की पार्टी जनता की कठिनाइयो को अपनी पार्टी के उद्देश्य के लिये अगले चुनाव को सामने रख कर उस का दुरुपयोग करेगी । इसलिये प्रधान मत्री का वह स्टेटमेंट आज उतना सच नही निकला । और इसीलिये आज प्रधान मत्री ने स्वय आप से बिना पूछे ठीक किया, यह अध्यादेश जारी इसलिये किया कि इस के अन्दर बेज फीज नही है । बार-बार कहा जा रहा है कि बेज फीज है ? किस सिद्धान्त की बात करते हैं माननीय ज्योतिमय बसु और इन्द्रजीत गुप्त जी ? कौन सी इकोनामिक थयोरी है जिस मे बेज फीज कहा जाय ?

इस के अन्दर किसी बेज निगोशियेशन को नहीं रोका जायगा । आज इस देश मे बहुत से बेज ऐग्रीमेंटस है जो रिवाइज होंगे अभी और उस के अन्दर जो बेज इन्क्रीज मिलेगा वह नही रोका जायगा । हा, दो वर्ष के लिये लाभांश, एक वर्ष के लिये बड़ोत्तरी, 50 परसेंट डी० ए० इन को आप के हाथ मे खर्च करने के लिये नही दिया जायगा । परिणाम क्या होगा ? आप कहते है कि कीमते बढ रही हैं, कीमते बाजार मे अधिक रुपया आने पर बढ़ती हैं । प्रधान मत्री ने यह किया कि उन कीमतो को रोकने के लिये जो पैसा आय को बढ़ोत्तरी के रूप मे आप को ऐडीशनल डी० ए० मिलेगा उस का 50 प्रतिशत, बोनस, शेयर, 18 महीने के बजाय 40 महीने पर आप इन को दीजिये ताकि आप के पास अधिक पैसे न हो । सम्भव है कि यह पैसे लोगों के हाथ मे न हो तो कीमतें घट जायें । और उन श्रमिकों की, जिन के नाम पर आप

बहाते हैं, उन को लाभ होगा कि उन को कम देने पर उतनी चीज मिलेगी जितनी कि उन को अधिक पैसे मे नही मिलती ।

मे यह नही कहता कि यह अध्यादेश स्वय सशक्त है सबल है । इस के बाद और भी कानून जिस का इशारा प्रधान मत्री ने अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी मे किया है और कहा कि और वर्ग के लोग भी इस कठिनाई के समय म श्रमिको की तरह साथ दे और उस के लिये मेजर्स आयेंगे और हम उस की आशा करते है । आशा यह कि सरकारी आकड़े के अनुसार 60 70 करोड रु० डिविडेड डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन मे बच जायगा जिसमे उम्मीद की जाती है कि यह रुपया उद्योग के डायसिफिकेशन और विस्तार के लिये उपयोग मे आयेगा । बताये आप इस अध्यादेश का विरोध किस रूप मे कर रहे है ? एक तरफ आप कहते हैं कि कीमते बढ रही है और दूसरी तरफ अगर सरकार कीमतो को रोकने के लिये अध्यादेश जारी करती है तो आप उस का विरोध करते है । यह कौन सा नियम है ?

और यही अध्यादेश ही नही सभापति महोदय, सरकार ने जून 1974 मे ही एक और अध्यादेश जारी किया इसेंशियल कमोडिटी ऐक्ट को और कठोर किया गया ताकि जमाखोरो और मुनाफाखोरो को कडी से कडी सजा दी जाय । इसलिये हम इस देश के सिर्फ नौकरी पेशा पर ही यह कानून नही ला रहे हैं, सिर्फ लाभाश को ही नहीं रोक रहे हैं, बल्कि देश के अन्य वर्ग को भी जो वर्ग इस कठिनाई मे श्रमिको की तरह कष्ट से है, उन से भी कहते हैं कि आप भी अपनी आय का कुछ भाग अस्थाई रूप मे जमा कीजिये ताकि यह प्रश्न न उठे ।

सभापति महोदय, यह दो कारण रहे हैं मुख्य जो अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव के लिये लाये गये हैं एक रेल कर्मचारियो को दडित करना और दूसरे यह अध्यादेश । अध्यादेश चार दिन

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

पहले क्यो लाया गया ? अध्यादेश चार दिन पहले लाया जाय यह महत्वपूर्ण है या किस चीज के लिय लाया गया है यह महत्वपूर्ण है ? मै तो समझता हू कि जो अध्यादेश देश मे बढ़ती हुई कीमतो को रोकने के लिये जारी किया जाय उसके लिये एक दिन भी काफी है । मैं साधारणत अध्यादेश का समर्थन नही करता कि यह सत्र मे पहले लाया जाय । कांग्रेस पार्टी का कोई व्यक्ति और न सरकार इस को पसन्द करती है कि जब समद बैठने वाली हो तो अध्यादेश लाया जाय । लेकिन हम इस का समर्थन करते है कि ऐसा अध्यादेश जो कीमतो को रोकने के लिये लाया जाय अगर 24 घटे पहले भी लाया जाय तो सही है । इसलिये हम इस का समर्थन करते है ।

सभापति महोदय, यह तो सिर्फ एक बात जानते है इन को सिर्फ एक चीज नजर आती हैं कि अगले चुनाव मे रेल कर्मचारियो का वोट इन को मिल जाय । लेकिन इनको मालूम होना चाहिये (व्यवधान) अगर हमारे साथ ट्री टी नही चली तो फिर वोट मिलने के बाद भी पाच ही सीटे हाथ आयेगी । यह तो प्रधान मत्री की कृपा है जो आप के साथ सहयोग करते है और अपने सिद्धान्त के विपरीत भी हम आप से बात करते है ?

तीसरा कारण माननीय ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने यह दिया कि इस देश में बी० एस० एफ० और सी० आर० पी० जुल्म कर रही हैं । यह राज्य सरकारो का अधिकार है कि जहां कानून और व्यवस्था को सी० पी० एम० वाले चैलेंज करें, जहां देश के संविधान को तोड़ने की कोशिश करें पाइपगन ले कर, बन्दूक और बम लेकर के सी० पी० एम० वाले वहां निश्चय ही बी० एस० एफ० और सी० आर० पी० का उपयोग किया जायगा । क्योंकि संविधान और देश की जनता सी० पी० एम० के जुल्म के ऊपर है । (व्यवधान) मै जानता हू कि सत्य कड़वा होता है जरा अपना मुह बन्द कीजिये और कान खोलिये ।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने ससदीय परम्पराओ की हत्या की और व्यक्तिगत आक्षेप लगाये हमार दल पर और हमारे दल के नेता पर । लेकिन ऐसे मूर्खता के आक्षेप से हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मत्री पर आक्षेप नही लग सकते इन्हों ने जो भी कहा उस के अनुसार मुझे एक बात शेक्सपीयर की याद आती है

There was a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury signifying nothing

और इसलिये इस महानुभाव के उन विचारो की हम कुछ परवाह नही करते ।

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South): Why does he compare them with Shakespeare?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : आप की बात मान ली कि शेक्सपीयर के समान इडियट नही है आप ही बताइये कि वह क्या हैं । ऐसा व्यक्ति जो संसदीय परम्पराओं की हत्या करे और जो पार्टी पर या उस के नेतृत्व पर बिना कारण व्यक्तिगत आक्षेप करे और वह चाहता है कि समद में उस की बात सुनी जाय, वह संविधान को मानता है ? जो संपूर्ण बंगाल मे दानो के खून से होली खेल कर संविधान को तोड दे और उस संविधान की स्थापना प्रधान मंत्री ने की, वह व्यक्ति आज संविधान का नाम लेता है । इसलिए अध्यादेशों के कारण या रेल हडतालियों को दंड देने के कारण या बी०एस०एफ० के कारण या प्रधान मंत्री जी है

नेतृत्व पर प्रहार करने के कारण किसी भी कारण पर यह अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव तर्कहीन, गलत और बेबुनियाद है और ऐसा करके ये सिर्फ अपने हारते हुए मुखौटे को छिपाना चाहते हैं ।

हर बार संसद का सत्र प्रारम्भ होने पर ये एक बावेला खड़ा करते हैं और वह है इस तरह के अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाने की और इनका उद्देश्य यह होता है कि लोग समझें कि ये भी जिन्दा हैं । जिन्दा दिली का यह नमूना नहीं है । जिन्दा दिली या जिन्दा दिल का नमूना यह आपको पेश करना चाहिये कि आप रचनात्मक कार्यक्रम हमें बताएं जिन के सहारे इस देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था को ठीक कील पर लाया जा सके जिस के सहारे इस देश में चढ़ती हुई कीमतों को घटाया जा सके । लेकिन हमारी विरोधी पार्टियां इस काबिल नहीं हैं, योग्य नहीं है कि ऐसा कर सकें । इसलिये हम समझते हैं कि इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव को हम अपने वोट से उसी तरह फेंक दें जिस तरह से हर मुबह इनके बयानों को, इनके सक्यलरों को रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंकते हैं ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूं ।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Chairman I rise to oppose this Motion. This is the second time that the railway strike has become the subject of a no-confidence motion. Last time, on the 9th May, we had a discussion on a no-confidence motion and the subject that figured most in that debate was the strike that started on the previous day, 8th May. On that occasion, the pros and cons of the strike, its devastating character, the adventurism that the Opposition parties showed by forging it—all these matters were laid bare on the floor of the House. Again barely after 1-1/2 months, the Opposition has brought forth another no-confidence motion.

As my friend, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, pointed out, these no-confidence motions have become rather too formal and usual and a ritual affair that they have lost their edge even as a propaganda machinery. It has come to a stage when the country has started refusing to take serious note of any no-confidence motion. I wonder whether the Opposition parties realise this aspect of their repeated adventurist attemts to focuss their criticism against Government through the mechanism of no-confidence motions.

Two points were raised by the Opposition to clinch the point that they have lost their confidence in the Government. One is the way in which the Government handled the railway strike and the other the measures Government are taking to battle with the menace of inflation that is threatening the very foundations of this country. It is surprising that the Opposition has chosen these two measures as grounds for a no-confidence motion. For my part, I oppose this motion and reiterate our confidence in Government if for no other reason, solely for the reason provided by the way in which the Government faced up to the situation created by the railway strike and by the forthrightness and boldness with which they are going ahead with the task of facing up to the economic crisis staring the country. On these two grounds, I oppose this motion. There is a fundamental difference of opinion between us and the friends on the other side with regard to the assessment of the character of the strike, its implications for the nation, the purpose for which it was forged and the attitude that has to be assumed against it. Speaking for myself and on behalf of our trade union movement, we are certainly for taking up all the demands that were put up, but the question is, when the nation is facing an economic crisis, when people are faced with certain difficulties and dangers, whether for buttressing

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

their demands this catastrophic endeavour should have been embarked upon. We are clear in our mind that no working class worth its name, no trade union movement patriotically motivated, no trade union leadership which has an atom of responsibility, must submit to the temptation of calling a strike holding the nation to ransom, even if the reward for that would be the entire heaven. We hold the interests of the nation and of the people supreme and for getting certain demands fulfilled, we as a trade union movement are certainly not prepared to call out the workers on strike and block the lifeline of the nation. This is the fundamental difference in our approaches

They have now got to put up a fight here not in order to get certain things done but to satisfy the rank and file whom they misguided and whom they find in difficulties today through the misdeeds of the leadership on the opposition side My friend Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, said that 20 lakhs of workers stood like a rock. May I in all humility inform him that the total strength of temporary and permanent workers in the railways is only 17 lakhs and not 20 lakhs I say this to underline the levity and light-heartedness with which Mr Bosu is approaching this issue

MR CHAIRMAN You may continue tomorrow.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FORTY-FOURTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHURAMAIAH): Sir, I beg to present the Forty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee

18 00 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till seven of the Clock on Wednesday, July 24, 1974/Sravana 2, 1896 (Saka).

M.G.I.P.N.D.—P.M.R.-1093 LS-Jc-1795-19-8-74—978